FREEDOM, TRUTH, AND JUSTICE.

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[Written for the Irish Nationalist.]

THE HOPE OF EXILES.

The waves are creeping up our yellow strand,
And dimpling with the kisses of the shore;
As they have ever stood our mountains stand
Stern, in the memory of the days of yore.
And we can think of them, tho' leagues of ocean
Between us roll their cold re morseless foam—
Between that land of all our hearts' devotion
And this dear land, our refuge and our home.

The weary cycle of the passing years
Still sees our exile, and our brothers' chains;
Each furrowed by our country's flowing tears,
Though marked elsewhere by Freedom's blessed gains.
Still we are hopeful, even in our mourning,
And gather strength, e'en at our tyrant's feet,
Nor grieve as men for whom is no returning—
For vengeance cometh, and will be complete.

We bide our time, rememb'ring as we wait,
The yellow strand and mountains clad in green,
That yet shall look upon a change as great
As any in the ages they have seen—
When they shall see the emerald banner streaming,
And echo patriots' steps now far away,
And brighten to their summits in the gleaming
Of the first dawn of Ireland's Natal Day. G. H. J.

PACIFIC COAST NEWS.

THERE were 1,411 votes polled at the charter election of San Jose on the 13th.

THE currant crop of Alameda county promises to be very abundant this season.

A MAN of Santa Cruz is willing to deliver charcoal at San Francisco wharves for 1¼ cents per pound.

THE corn crop of San Luis Rey Valley, in the northwestern part of San Diego county, is showing splendidly.

A RICH silver and copper mine, recently discovered at San Antonia, Lower California, is said to assay $4,000 per ton.

A NEW wharf is building in Alameda county, opposite Ravenswood, by the Green Point Dairy Company, who intend to make daily shipments of produce to San Francisco.

THE work of reclaiming the 30,000 acres of marsh land in Washington township, Alameda county, purchased last year by an English company, will probably be commenced before Summer.

THE Santa Cruz narrow-gauge railway is progressing as well as its friends could hope. The route has been surveyed, a great deal of grading and deep cutting has been done, and within two weeks work on several bridges will be commenced.

RICH placer diggings are reported on the San Jacinto river, about 15 miles east of Temescal. From very imperfect sluice-boxes, in an eight hours' run, $33 50 was taken out, the gold being of the finest quality. The diggings extend some seven miles, having a width of one hundred and fifty yards.

THE citizens of Chico, Butte county, were jubilant on the 14th inst. over the decision of the Supreme Court, ordering the Supervisors to call an election for the removal of the county seat. Bonfires were started in numerous places, guns fired, and everyone seemed to feel confident that Chico will be the county seat after the election.

THE temperance crusaders are still at work in Portland, Oregon, but with no visible success.

THE late confirmatory news from the Cassiar mines has induced a large number of men to go on the next trip of the "California." It is expected that the Stickeen river will be freed from ice by the time they reach there.

EFFORTS are being made to raise sufficient funds by subscription to connect Portland and Astoria by telegraph this Summer.

THE soap factory at Santa Rosa, in Sonoma county, is to be enlarged.

IN Los Angeles county, one-third greater breadth of land will be planted in corn this year than last.

A CHINAMAN was lynched for murder on the 14th inst. by exasperated citizens of Corinne, Utah Territory.

A MUSIC hall is being built at Gilroy, Santa Clara county. The main room will be 48 by 80 feet, with a stage in the rear, 20 by 42 feet.

IRISH NEWS.

A GREAT national demonstration took place at Borderstown on the 22nd ult., to celebrate the completion of the memorial over the grave of Theobold Wolfe Tone.

FOUR Italian sailors were charged at the Dublin police Court with stabbing a laborer on the 18th ult. and attempting to stab two policemen. About a dozen of the sailors with knives attacked some quay laborers, and but for the timely arrival of the police lives would probably have been lost. The constables used their batons freely and gave the foreigners the worst of it. The mob assisted the police and brought one of the sailors to the station-house. The injured laborer was taken to the hospital. The prisoners were remanded.

THE Festival of St. Patrick was observed with great decorum throughout Ireland. There was a general display of green in the shape of neckties on the men and ribbons on the women, and the shamrock, of course, was almost universally worn. The military display in the Castle-yard, known as "trooping the colors," did not take place on Tuesday, owing to the absence of the Lord Lieutenant.

ORGIE AT ROCKY ISLAND.—On the 21st ult. between eight and ten o'clock the inhabitants of Haulbowline were thrown into a state of excitement by the ringing of the alarm bell at the magazine, Rocky Island. From what has transpired it appears that the artillerymen recently sent to the Island got on a regular "spree," and when the officer on duty remonstrated with them they paid no attention to his orders. The alarm bell was then sounded, and a strong military force from Spike arrived on the scene to enforce discipline.

THE festival of St. Patrick was most agreeably and successfully celebrated by the Limerick Nationalists, by a Ball at the Athenæum, which was very well attended. The chair was occupied by Mr. M. O'Brien. The room was tastefully decorated with mirrors, and evergreens. Several sweetly singing canaries in cages being also a very noticeable feature in the arrangements. There were about 150 persons present. Several speeches were delivered. Dancing commenced about 10 o'clock, and was kept up until morning.

IT is stated that Mr. Parnell intends to petition against the return of Colonel Taylor for the County of Dublin, and has already initiated proceedings with that object.

MR. CALLAN, M. P., has resigned his seat for county Louth, and has determined to sit for Dundalk, his reason being that the Home Rule cause is secure in the county but not in the borough.

AT the Cork Assizes, on the 21st ult., Mr. Browne, a revenue officer, stationed at Mallow, recovered £250 damages from Mr. Edward O'Riordan, a hotel keeper in that town, for an assault committeed at the last Ballinamona races.

THE RIOT ACT READ IN LURGAN.—On the 17th ult. a procession marched into Lurgan. The procession extended a considerable distance along the way and numbered fifteen stand of colors. Many of them contained likenesses of Allen, Larkin and O'Brien, as well as those of Emmett, and Wolfe Tone. At the corner of Church-place the soldiers were drawn across the street to prevent the parties from passing. The procession was extremely orderly. The public-houses were ordered to be closed from eleven o'clock on Monday night until seven on Wednesday morning. The party returned to town about six o'clock and entered Edward-street. They were then met by a large number of the Orange party, who attacked them and tore the sashes off a large number of them. In the attack a number of parties were beaten. On the way down North-street the processionists smashed the windows of a number of houses. A large number of the flags and sashes were completely destroyed. Many have been taken into custody and lodged in the police barracks. The resident magistrate read the Riot Act, after which the soldiers and police were ordered to clear the streets. A charge was made amid the greatest tumult and excitement. The soldiers remained in the streets to a late hour.

THE "Daily News" awaits the definite scheme which the Home Rulers purpose to submit to Parliament before offering an opinion on the subject, and the "Telegraph" considers the idea of an Irish Parliament wild and impracticable, and hopes that the debate will help the Irish people to see that England will never grant a demand which would be the first step towards the disintegration of the Empire.

THE result of the polling in Galway was officially declared on the 22d ult. The candidates, Mr. Joyce and Mr. O'Donnell, were both Home Rulers, but the latter had the support of the Catholic Bishop and clergy. He has been elected by a majority of 221. Mr. O'Donnell is a graduate of the Queen's University and attracted attention first by his fearless and persistent protests at the annual convocation, against the mixed system. He has since been engaged as a journalist in London, and is one of the principal contributors to the "Spectator." The polls seems to have been rather carelessly conducted, and as many as 191 votes were disallowed for informalities.

THE action of libel of Father O'Keeffe v. Dr. Moran, the Bishop of Ossory, came up before Justice O'Brien at Nass, on the 19th ult. The jury failed to agree in a verdict and were discharged.

JOHN EVANS, the mate of a vessel, was indicted for the manslaughter of John Redmond, at Courtmacsherry, on the 20th of October. The prisoner was acquitted.

ON the 17th ult., at Mallow Petty Sessions, John Crowley, a farmer of Ballykrocken, was fined 50s. and costs for not having an excise license to carry a gun.

THE Presentation Nuns in Maryborough, Queen's County, are making an appeal to the public for aid to enable them to enlarge their convent.

PATRICK LYNCH was indicted for the wilful murder of James Sheridan in Cork on the 3d of March. The jury convicted the prisoner of manslaughter only, and he was sentenced to four months, with hard labor.

MR. WILLIAM GALLAGHER, fishmonger, Waterford, sued the Great Western Railway of England for £37, loss sustained by a quantity of fish shipped from that port being delayed so long in the exporting that they were unfit for market. The jury found for £28 9s.

A CONSIDERABLE difference of feeling exists in Louth among the Liberal party as to the proper person to fill the seat vacated by Mr. Callan. The latter gentleman is sponsor for Mr. Molloy, who unsuccessfully contested the King's county against Sergeant Sherlock at the recent election. The local Home Rulers wish to have put forward Mr. Kirk, a tenant farmer, while another section of the Liberals are for having a more advanced Nationalist than Molloy or Kirk. The feeling in Dundalk is very strong against both O'Gorman Mahon or O'Connor Power, John Mitchel being more favored.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY was celebrated at Ballyroan by the inauguration of a Home Rule Brass Band, made up of the young men of the town and neighborhood. The band paraded through the town, playing National airs; and was everywhere received with enthusiasm by the people.

DURING the past season the crop most extensively sown in the King's County was barley. In Tullamore, the principal town, over 60,000 barrels were disposed of at an average price of 8s. 3d. per barrel and 30,000 barrels of oats, at an average of 14s. 6d. per barrel. Only 500 barrels of wheat were disposed of, but, as it was the most remunerative crop, the farmers are sowing seven times the quantity of wheat this year. The barley crop has been curtailed. The mildness of the spring has greatly advanced the sowing of the different crops.

THE petition against the sitting members for Monaghan—Messrs. Shirley and Leslie—promoted by Mr. Callan, M. P., has collapsed, owing to Mr. Buckley, ex-member for Stayleybridge, declining at the eleventh hour to deposit the £1,000 security for costs in the case. Had the present members been unseated, Mr. Buckley and a local gentleman were to be brought forward in the Home Rule interest.

ON the 10th ult., an old man, named McLannen, in the employment of Mr. Callanan, Kilkenny, whilst driving a hearse at a funeral outside Kilkenny, got down and died suddenly, on the side of the road. After the funeral, his remains were carried into town in the same hearse which he had been driving. On the 13th, in the same hearse, he was conveyed to his last resting place in Kilkenny.

THE Bristol (England) Royal Steeple-chase for 1,000 guineas, added to a handicap sweepstakes of 25 sovereigns each, was gallantly won on the 19th ult., by "Scots Grey," an Irish horse, ridden by Mr. Garret Moore. The same horse, under the same rider, won the chief race at Carmarthen recently. When the Bristol race began, the betting was 21 to 1 against "Scots Grey," who is in Turf language called an "outsider." The horse comes from the famous stables of Jockey Hall, Curragh of Kildare.

THE "Irish Times" of the 18th ult., says: "We learn on good authority that Sir Ralph Cusack will succeed, as Under Secretary for Ireland, Mr. Bourke, who is about to retire after his twenty-five years' service. The appointment of Sir Ralph Cusack will create a vacancy in the Crown and Hanaper Office, for the Clerkship, of which office Dr. Maunsell, of the "Evening Mail," is mentioned.

A LADY met her death in Upper Baggot street, Dublin, on the 13th ultimo, under exceptionally melancholy circumstances. A fire broke out in a house in which Miss Jane Daly, advanced in years, resided. An alarm was given and the Fire Brigade was so readily on the spot that but little loss of property resulted. Miss Daly, however, was so affected by the occurrence, that she fainted, and was taken up lifeless. Medical opinion is that death was caused by excessive fright.

ACCORDING to the Registrar-General's returns, the mortality in Dublin reached 29 per 1,000 of the population. In Edinburgh the per centage was 21, in London 23, Liverpool 28, and in the northern counties of England the numbers ranged from 30 to 33, Oldham reaching the unenviable figure of 38.

THE Earl and Countess of Listowel celebrated St. Patrick's Day by throwing open the splendid hall and pleasure-grounds of Convamore, County Kerry to the public. Athletic sports were carried on, presided over by the noble entertainers, and handsome prizes were given. All visitors were provided with luncheon.

JAMES MCCARTHY, Daniel McCarthy, and Edward Jennings were arraigned in Cork on an indictment charging them with assaulting two bailiffs, and rescuing a horse which had been seized under a civil bill decree. The prisoners were let out on their own recognizances to appear when called upon.

EASTERN NEWS.

M. BERTHOLDI, the French Minister at Washington, has been instructed to enter into an arrangement for concluding a postal treaty between France and the United States. He has also been instructed to resume diplomatic relations with Mexico.

NED MCCALLY and Jack Martin fought at Flushing on the 12th inst., for $200 a side. Martin won in eight rounds. Time, one hour and ten minutes.

BETWEEN 1,700 and 1,800 European immigrants arrived at New York during the past week.

AN important event, affecting stock operators and commercial men, is proposed. It is suggested that a combination of Western railroad lines be formed to turn the tide of the freight and traffic hitherto flowing over Northern routes via Chicago, into new channels.

IT is said that an arrangement is contemplated between the Toledo, Wabash and Western Railroad and the Hannibal and St. Joseph roads, which are forming a through connection for freight and passengers over these lines to and from Omaha and San Francisco.

THERE is every reason to apprehend an almost general strike on the 1st of May, should the employers attempt the resumption of the ten-hour system in New York, as they have announced their intention to do. The workingmen say that no compromise will be accepted.

AT an anti-inflation meeting held in Cincinnati on the 14th inst., resolutions were adopted strongly condemning the measures now about to be taken by Congress regarding inflation. A committee was appointed to take a document signed by fifty manufactures, representing $10,000,000, to Washington.

GEORGE WILKES of the "Spirit of the Times" was committed at Essex Market Court, New York, on the 14th, in default of $10,000 bail, in the Wilkes-Chamberlin libel suit.

CHIEF JUSTICE Waite delivered his first opinion on the 14th inst., in the case of Tappan, Tax Collector of Chicago, vs. the Merchants' National Bank. The decision reversed that of the lower Court. It held that non-resident stockholders are liable to taxes on stock and national loans, and that this was really personal property for purpose of taxation.

THE water in the river at New Orleans is from five to seven inches above the higher-water mark of 1871. The water covers the track of the Mobile Railroad a foot deep. Governor Kellogg on the 14th addressed a circular to property owners, recommending private levee work, and promising to reimburse them in the next Legislature.

THE President has nominated Thomas Russell, of Massachusetts, as Minister resident at Venezuela.

SECRETARY RICHARDSON has made negotiations for an exchange of half a million new five per cent bonds, for an equal amount of six per cent 5-20 bonds, at par.

CAPTAIN LENAIRE, of the steamship *Europe*, has written a protest, to be forwarded to France through the French Consul-General in New York. He states that the second officer of the *Greece* begged him to leave his vessel and consult on the condition of the *Greece* with Captain Thomas. Captain Thomas verbally agreed to put him on the *Europe* again after daybreak, and to take all the baggage and provisions out of her. He further charges that all of the *Europe's* boats were broken or sent adrift by the English crew, and that he was violently detained from returning to his vessel, in spite of his desires. He says that he acted with the humane view of saving the human lives under his charge.

HENRY TRAPHAGEN, a Democrat, has been elected Mayor of Jersey City. He received nearly 2,000 majority. The Democrats have a majority of the Aldermen's Board. In Hoboken, Peter McGarrish, a Democrat, has been elected Mayor. The Democrats have elected a majority of the Common Council. The Democrats have also been successful in Belleville and Harrison townships.

THE ship *Syren*, from Honolulu, reports at New Bedford that on January 21st she lost overboard Peter Austin, of San Francisco.

THE President has signed the Act to forfeit to the United States the lands granted to the Placerville and Sacramento Valley Railroad, and the Act donating the military reservation at Fort Steilacoom to the Territory of Washington, for use as an Insane Asylum.

THE House Committee on Territories has decided unanimously to report favorably upon a bill for the admission of New Mexico as a State.

THE Commissioner of Internal Revenue is advised of the seizure of distilleries in Kentucky and Tennessee, and three seizures of fraudulent tobacco houses in New York.

CHRISTIAN MEYER, the Communist convicted of assaulting Sergeant Berghold during the riot in Tompkins Square, New York, was on Tuesday sentenced to six months in prison.

CHARLES W. JAY, for many years connected with the press of New Jersey, will issue the first number of newspaper in Trenton on the 1st of June next, to be called the "Campaigner." Its political proclivities will be anti-Administration.

THE strike at the cotton mills at Boston has terminated, the operatives having agreed to go to work on the old terms.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A MELBOURNE dispatch reports that Rochefort and party sailed on the 11th inst.

ADVICES from Sedro-Abanto to the 9th of April, state that Serrano had made proposals for a settlement of difficulties, which the Carlists rejected.

A SPECIAL telegram from Calcutta says the official number of famine sufferers in Tirhoot District is 4,573,000, and that the famine is on the increase.

THE office of Solicitor-General has been tendered to John W. Huddlestone, and declined.

EMPEROR FRANCIS JOSEPH has sent a conciliatary reply to the Pope's recent protest against the Ecclesiastical bill. It is understood that the opposition at the Vatican is merely formal.

THE Upper House of the Reichstag on the 13th ult. passed the Ecclesiastical bill, whereupon the Bishops withdrew in a body.

RIO JANERIO advices report that the Brazilian Government has pardoned the Bishop of Pernambuco.

HORRIBLE ATROCITIES—Some horrible atrocities by a mother have been revealed at the Exeter Assizes when Jane Parnell, 42 years of age, was charged with the murder of her newly-born child. It appeared that she had cut up the body, boiled some parts of it, and thrown others into the street, so that the doctors were unable to tell whether the child when born was alive or dead. Under these circumstances the prisoner was convicted of birth and sentenced to nine months' imprisonment.

DURING the hurricane of April 14th the cable of 1866 stopped working. The fault is reported twenty-five miles from Valentia, in shallow water. Two cables are in working order and messages will be transmitted as usual. The land lines between Valentia and London have been interrupted by the storm.

ADMIRAL TOPETE, who went to Santander to direct operations of the navy, arrived in Madrid on the 14th inst. and had a consultation. He has returned.

THE Reichstag, by majority of 78, has adopted the compromise amendments to the Army Bill.

THE trial of Archbishop Ledochowski, of Posen, for violation of ecclesiastical law, has resulted in his conviction. He will be sentenced, *in contumaciam*, to dismissal from his see. No appeal will be allowed.

CLEMENT DAVENOIS and several other Directors of the Territorial Bank of Spain, have been arrested, charged with irregularities in the conduct of affairs of the bank.

FIFTY-THREE persons were killed by the explosion at the Dunkelfeld coal mine England on th 15th. Fifty bodies have been recovered, many of them unrecognizable.

THE House of Commons passed to a second reading the bill suppressing betting houses in Scotland.

OFFICIAL Spanish reports state that over 2,000 Insurgents attacked a Spanish encampment at Artega, Cuba, on the 7th inst., and then retired.

THE Judge Advocate of the Court-Martial trying Dockery, ex-Collector of Customs at Jacksonville, Florida, demands sentence of death. The papers in the case have been submitted to Captain-General Concha. Strong efforts will be made to obtain a commutation of the sentence to imprisonment.

CONCHA has suppressed the *Paloma* newspaper, and banished the editor, Juan Ortega, to Spain.

THE Supreme Court of Spain upholds the Archbishop of Lorenti against the Pope and ex-Captain-General Jovellar, and condemns Obera, the Pope's acting Archbishop, to banishment from the Island of Cuba.

THE Reichstadt, by a majority of 77, voted in favor of the compromised amendments to the army bill. In the course of debate General Von Moltke said that in consequence of the shouts of revenge it was necessary to keep the hand on the sword. Disarmament would bring war.

OWING to what he regards as the unfavorable action of the International Commission, in regard to tolls on tonnage through the Suez Canal, M. de Lesseps threatens to dismiss his pilots and extinguish the lights in the light-houses, thus virtually closing the canal.

SIR WILLIAM FERGUSON, Queen's Surgeon, has identified Livingstone's remains.

IT is proposed to erect a monument to Livingstone in Edinburgh.

A REVIEW of all the volunteer corps in and around Havana was held on the 12th inst. by Captain-General Concha, and 15,000 men were under arms.

AN ENGLISH MOTHER.—At the Middlesex Sessions Mary Anne Eastland, 23, described on the charge sheet as a married woman, was indicted for abandoning and exposing a child under the age of two years, whereby its life was endangered and its health likely to be permanently injured. A footman, who was in Wimpole Mews, heard the cry of a child proceeding apparently from a dunghcap. He sent for a constable, who, turning over some of the dung, found beneath it an infant about six weeks old. It was tightly tied up in an old skirt, which covered its face, and its mouth was full of dung. After hearing the case the jury returned a verdict of guilty. Her punishment was penal servitude for five years.

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18, 1874.

MY NATIVE LAND

Fair isle, adieu! to thy green shore
I bid a last farewell;
In fancy still I'm lingering o'er
Each mountain, stream, and dell;
In other lands my lot is cast,
Far, far, across the sea,
Yet, long as dearest mem'ries last,
I'll ever think of thee.

I'll think of thee where'er I roam-
Of childhood's happy time,
When I was in my own bright home,
And heard the church bells chime.
Alas! alas! no more return
Those happy scenes to me;
Where'er I go fond mem'ries burn,
The while I think of thee.

Oh! glorious orb, who all the day
Hast shed thy brilliant light,
Continue still thy beauteous ray,
And check the shades of night.
Isle of the free! oh! thy fair shore,
Whence by the stern decree
Of fate I roam, I fix once more
My swimming eyes on thee.

Time flies. The foam around my prow
Dashes in blinding spray,
My native land! where art thou now?
I leave thee far away;
To other climes my course I steer,
Far distant lands to see,
For thee I brush away the tear,
This heart still pants for thee.

Ye gentle zephyrs softly blow
My bark along the deep,
The murmuring of the tiny waves
Are lulling me to sleep;
Kind sleep, it hushes all my fears,
It brings sweet thoughts to me
Of the home I loved in brighter years,
Oh! still I think of thee.

I woke; the morn her rosy tint
Diffused both near and far,
And all seemed like a golden mint
Thrown from Aurora's car.
In me it was not all so gay,
As round it seemed to be;
My heart, my thoughts, were far away,
With those across the sea.

The day wore on; around was seen
Nothing but sea and sky,
And the sea bird that with vision keen,
Ascended far on high.
My native land, my lovely isle,
I bid adieu to thee!
Alone, alone, without a smile,
Upon the boundless sea.

Days wore away, and still my bark
Ploughed thro' the foaming main.
What means that sound? A voice, oh hark!
We near the land again.
Oh, welcome sound! Oh, joyous voice!
It's very name gives rest;
Rejoice, poor exile, now rejoice,
We've reached the glowing west.

I've reached at last a foreign shore—
A home beyond the wave;
I've reached a land where freedom is,
Where cannot breathe a slave.
Thro' chequered scenes I'll have to pass,
Such cannot me compel
To slight my home, my friends, alas!
My lovely isle farewell. E. B.

WIT AND WISDOM.

A YOUNG fellow of the name of Takes had the misfortune to be refused the other day; and the only reason the lady would give was, that if they should ever have any girls they would be all mistakes.

A PROMISING young man may do very well, perhaps—a paying one better.

YOUNG women should set good examples, for the young men are always following them.

WHAT is the difference between a diseased potato and a beehive? None at all; for the one is a spectator and the other a be-holder.

A FRAME OF MIND.—The editor of a provincial paper talks about his frame of mind. A contemporary suggests that he may have the frame of one, but that is all.

AN old soaker down East accounts for his perpetual thirst from the fact that he was weaned on salt fish.

WHAT is that which never asks any qustions but requires many answers?—The street door.

"I'LL take the responsibility," as Jenks said, when he held out his arms for the baby.

THE editor of a paper in Indiana wants to know if Western whisky was ever seen coming through the rye.

A PATIENT is undoubtedly in a bad way when his disease is accute and his doctor isn't.

LET no one suppose that by acting a good part through life, he will escape slander. There will be those even who hate them for the very qualities that ought to procure esteem. There are some folks in the world who are not willing that others should be better than themselves.

A DOLLAR.—If you want to know precisely how much a dollar is worth, try to borrow that amount from your most intimate friends. Perhaps you won't. If you have occasion to ask, you can obtain it: but if the world honestly believe you need a dollar to save you from actual starvation, you will stand a remarkably good chance for the potter's field before the dimes are forthcoming.

THERE is a genius on Lake Champlain who takes a pair of skates and writes a four-months' bill on the ice with such perfection, that in less than an hour the sun liquidates it.

IT is a paradox that loose habits generally stick tighter to a man than any other kind.

IN Charleston, recently, a large dog gave chase to a poor little "black-and-tan" whose hind leg had been injured, but, failing to overtake him, turned about and trotted slowly back. In a short time the small dog returned, followed by a large Newfoundland, who, upon reaching the corner, "seemed to look for something," when the little dog gave two or three sharp barks, as much as to say, "That's the big dog who chased me," at the same time indicating by his actions the large black dog, who was then at some distance. Whereupon the little dog's ally immediately attacked and severely punished the aggressor, who was glad enough to try the swiftness of his feet for safety. After this little affair the small dog and his friend returned down the street, apparently much pleased with their part of the late transaction. How did the small dog impart the idea to the large one?

Another Drain.

We extract the following from the Dublin "Freeman," as one more proof, if one were necessary, of the mischievous and absurd burthen the Viceregal Court has been to Ireland, and will in future, to a still greater degree:

We do not consider it improper to notice a widely-spread rumor which has caused very considerable indignation and disappointment among the trades people of Dublin. It is to the effect that the present Viceregal Household will have its appointments mainly provided from England, contrary to invariable precedent. The liveries of the large array of domestics and attendants who constitute the inferior sections of the Lord Lieutenant's *entourage* have been, we are assured on good authority, all ordered in London. Employees of the London firms who have had this commission have been dispatched to the Viceregal establishments in this country to take the measures of those attached to them, and otherwise make arrangements for supplying the necessary articles. This is by no means so trifling a matter as it may appear. When we bear in mind that the providing work and wages for the Parisian artizans, is a grave object of the ceremonies and festivities of the Court of France, we can well understand that the comparatively little accruing to the tradesmen of Dublin from a kindred if vastly more limited source is to them an affair of real importance. Not long since, the English Press complained in bitter terms that the repeated and prolonged absence of royalty from London was most injurious to the business classes of that wealthy metropolis. The money to be made by furnishing the Viceregal *menage* is very much more to our impoverished city than any benefit Paris or London may glean from the gaieties and observances of monarchial or republican rule. A principle, we venture to submit, is involved here, even though it be based upon good taste and usage. The Irish Lord Lieutenancy is, or ought to be, the fount of encouragement and patronage for the trade and industry of the nation. Its function in this regard is exercised in small more than in great things. We all know its influences are more of a social than a political nature. Hitherto all requirements needed to the state and dignity of the office were provided in Dublin, where hundreds have been in a great degree dependent on the outlay occasioned by its forms and hospitalities. If the rumor now circulated be true, we cannot but regard the fact as a sinister omen of the character and spirit of the new *regime*.

The Civilizers of Ashantee.

Now that Ashantee has been conquered, its cities pillaged and sacked, and its people effectually crushed, the chaw-bacons of "Merrie England" will be regaled with the twaddle and after-dinner tall talk customary on such occasions. Fat, oily bishops will vie with servile corporation in their praise of Sir Garnet Wolseley, and evangelical flunkyism is sure to tread on the heels of—if it does not overstep—municipal toadyism.

How Sir Garnet Wolseley and his horde of Saxons behaved at Ashantee is at once cowardly and wicked. The English had 11,000 men supplied by Ansa and Atta, two neighboring kings. Those men were given gratis, as food for slaughter, by the monarchs who owned them, the English providing them with muskets and powder. Other native troops were secured at fixed rates. The kings who owned the latter received fifty dollars per month for every thousand of the colored troops brought into the field. The colored troops were invariably placed in the front, while the sturdy Anglo-Saxons were bringing up the rear. This is an old English practice. In the same way, Hessians, at thirty-six dollars per head, were employed to enslave this country. Colored chieftains in command of these hired men received a dollar and a quarter per day for their services, while the men were allowed six cents per day for provisions, but nothing for fighting, they, of course, being recognized as the sole property of the kings who sold them.

Not content with burning and slaying all before him, General Wolseley compels the king of Ashantee to pay a war indemnity of 50,000 ounces of gold, for a war uncalled for and imposed upon him by English impudence and speculation. That hitherto industrious country has now been to a large extent reduced to the condition of a desert. The survivors of the indiscriminate massacre have experienced some of the methods of English civilization and are now enjoying some of its results. The deeds of England's lawless plundering legions in Ashantee are only known to Heaven. Correspondents had no opportunity of knowing the brutal conduct of the English towards the inhabitants of Coomassie? We can have some opinion of the barbarous conduct of Sir Garnet's hordes when we study the facts that the inhabitants of the pillaged towns were more afraid of the "civilized" Saxons than they were of the hired barbarians.

English excesses are not called by that name in London, simply because they are English. The cockney eloquence of London editors designates the most cruel atrocities of Saxon agression, as achievments in the interest of "progress." The most glaring outrages on liberty, freedom and morality are conventionally winked at, provided they have been perpetrated in the interest of territorial aggrandizement. — [Irish World.

IRISH LADIES.—Physically, Irish women (says a writer) are probably the finest in the world—I mean taller, better limbed and chested, larger eyed, and with more luxuriant hair, and free action than any other nation I have observed. The Phœnician and Spanish blood which has run hundreds of years in their veins still kindles its dark fire in their eyes, and with the vivacity of the northern mind and the bright color of the northern skin, these Southern qualities mingle in most admirable and superb harmony. The idea we form of Italian and Grecian beauty is never realized in Greece and Italy; but we find it in Ireland, heightened and exceeded. Cheeks and lips of the delicacy and bright tint of carnation, with snowy teeth and eyebrow of jet, are what we should look for on the palette of Apelles, could we recall the painter and reanimate his far-famed models; and these varied charms, united, fall very commonly to the share of the fair Milesian. Modest to a proverb, the Irishwoman is as unsuspecting of an impropriety as if it were an impossible thing; and she is as fearless and joyous as a midshipman, and sometimes as noisy. In a ball room she looks ill-dressed, not because her dress was ill put on, because she dances, not glides, sits down without care, pulls her flowers to pieces, and if her head-dress incommodes her she will give it a pull or a push. If she is offended, she asks for an explanation. If she does not understand you, she confesses her ignorance. If she wishes to see you next day, she tells you how and when. She is the child of nature, and children are not "stylish."

EIGHT THOUSAND acres of land in the Cajon Valley, in San Diego county, are planted in wheat.

Dry Goods.

J. J. O'BRIEN'S

GREAT ANNUAL

Clearance Sale.

THE PUBLIC ARE RESPECTFULLY informed that our Great Annual Sale commences TO-MORROW (Monday), February 2d, and will be continued for twenty-six days. During that time the entire stock will be sold at a tremendous reduction.

The subjoined list of prices will give some idea of the reductions made, but to fully understand and appreciate the bargains that are now offered, ladies would do well to call and examine the Stock, compare prices, etc., (which I respectfully invite all intending purchasers to do) before purchasing elsewhere:

	Worth	Reduced to
BLACK SILKS,	$2 25	$1 25
BLACK SILKS,	2 50	1 50
BLACK SILKS,	3 00	2 00
BLACK SILKS,	3 25	2 25
BLACK SILKS,	3 50	2 50
BLACK SILKS,	4 00	2 75

☞ 20 pieces French Cros Grain Black and White Striped Silks, reduced to 75 cents a yard; original price, $1 25.

100 pieces Irish Poplins (Imitation), reduced to 25 cents a yard.

200 pieces Fine Wool Serges, reduced to 40 cents a yard.

50 pieces French Velours, 25 cents a yard; original price, 60 cents.

100 pieces English Poplin Alpaca, reduced to 25 cents a yard.

BLACK GOODS
ALL MARKED DOWN.
GOOD BLACK ALPACA,
25 cents a yard.
BEAUTIFUL BLACK CASHMERE,
75c. a yard; worth $1 25.

500 Wool Shawls (72x72), reduced to $1 50 each.
Large Heavy Gray Blankets, reduced to $2 a pair.
Large Size Marseilles Quilts, reduced to $1 each.
Large Size Linen Napkins, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Large Size Linen Towels, reduced to $1 a dozen.
Double Width Sheeting, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Unbleached table Linen, reduced to 20 cents a yard.
Handsome Nottingham Lace Curtains, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Wool Shaker Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard
Good Canton Flannel, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.
Oregon Scarlet Twilled Flannel, reduced to 37½ cents a yard.
Plain Scarlet Flannel, reduced to 25 cents a yard.
Heavy Scotch Ginghams, reduced to 12½ cents a yard.
All Linen Crash, 12 yards for $1.
Ladies' All Linen Hemstitched Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
Gents' All Linen Handkerchiefs, 12½ cents each.
French Kid Gloves, 60 cents a pair.
Jouvin's Kid Gloves (First Choice), reduced to $1 25.
150 Beautiful Sashes, reduced to Half Price.
Men's Heavy Merino Shirts and Drawers, reduced to 50 cents a pair.
Ladies' English Merino Vests, reduced to 75 cents each.
Misses' and Boys' Merino Vests, reduced to 50 cents each.
Men's White and Colored Shirts, reduced to 75 cents each.
500 pairs Splendid French Corsets, reduced to 50 cents a pair.
Ladies' Scarfs, Bows, Lace Collars, and Fancy Goods reduced to one-quarter the original prices.

Bargains of Everything!
Bargains for the Million!
....AT....
J. J. O'BRIEN'S
606 Market street,
NEAR MONTGOMERY.

f14tf

Dry Goods.

Last Week
—OF—
THE GREAT SALE
—AT—
J. C. TALBOT & CO.'S,
28 Kearny St.

DRY GOODS!

—AT A—
TREMENDOUS REDUCTION

No Such Chance ever before offered in this City to buy Goods at such prices as we will sell them for during this week.

NOTICE
TO MILLINERS AND OTHERS.

WE WILL OFFER ON MONDAY AND FOLLOWING DAYS
BLACK SILK LACE, DOTTED.
BLACK SILK STREAMER LACE.
BLACK BRUSSELS LACE.
BLACK SPANISH LACE.
All of which will be sold for
TWO BITS ON THE DOLLAR.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

10 Bales of California Blankets will be sold less than mill prices, also, 100 of the Finest Toilet Bedspreads will be closed out at 30 cents on the dollar; also, 1,000 Patterns in Fine French Embroideries will be sold at half price.

☞ The attention of those in want of Dry Goods is particularly requested to this important sale, as seldom will they have as favorable an opportunity of purchasing the very best goods at decidedly low prices.

BY ORDER OF
J. C. TALBOT & CO.

f14tf

SEWING MACHINES.

A FAMILY ARTICLE.
Agents make $12 50 per day, $75 per week
AN ENTIRELY NEW
SEWING MACHINE,
FOR DOMESTIC USE,
ONLY FIVE DOLLARS!
With the New Patent
Button Hole Worker,
Patented June 27, 1871.
AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM AT THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE AND MARYLAND INSTITUTE FAIRS, 1871.

A most wonderful and elegantly constructed SEWING MACHINE for *Family Work*. Complete in all its parts. Uses the Straight *Eye Pointed Needle*, SELF-THREADING, direct upright POSITIVE MOTION, New Tension, Self Feed and Cloth Guider. Operates BY WHEEL and on a TABLE. *Light Running*. Smooth and noiseless, like all other good high-priced machines. Has *Patent Check* to prevent the wheel being turned the wrong way. Uses the thread direct from the spool. Makes the ELASTIC LOCK STITCH, (finest and strongest stitch known;) firm, durable, close and rapid. Will do all kinds of work, *fine* and *coarse*, from CAMBRIC to heavy Cloth or LEATHER, and uses all descriptions of thread. This Machine is HEAVILY CONSTRUCTED to give it STRENGTH; all the parts of each Machine being *made alike by machinery*, and beautifully finished and ornamented. It is very easy to learn. *Rapid, Smooth* and *Silent* in operation. Reliable at all times, and a PRACTICAL, SCIENTIFIC, MECHANICAL INVENTION, at *Greatly Reduced Price*.

A Good, Cheap, Family Sewing Machine at last. The first and only success in producing a valuable, substantial and reliable low-priced Sewing Machine. Its extreme low price reaches all conditions. Its simplicity and strength adapts it to all capacities, while its many merits make it a universal favorite wherever used, and creates a rapid demand.

IT IS ALL IT IS RECOMMENDED.

I can cheerfully and confidently recommend its use to those who are wanting a really good Sewing Machine, at a low price. Mrs. H. B. JAMESON,
Peotone, Will County, Ill.

Price of each Machine, "Class A," "One," (warranted for five years by special certificate,) with *all the fixtures*, and *everything complete* belonging to it, including SELF THREADING NEEDLE, packed in a strong wooden box, and delivered to *any part* of the country, by express, FREE of further charges, on receipt of price, ONLY FIVE DOLLARS. Safe delivery guaranteed. With each Machine we will send, on receipt of $1 *extra*, the new patent

BUTTON HOLE WORKER,

One of the most important and useful inventions of the age. So simple and certain, that a child can work the finest button hole with regularity and ease. Strong and beautiful.

SPECIAL TERMS, and *Extra* Inducements to MALE and FEMALE *Agents*, Storekeepers, &c., who will establish agencies through the country and keep our NEW MACHINES on *Exhibition* and *Sale*. COUNTY RIGHTS given to smart agents FREE. Agents' *complete outfit* furnished without any EXTRA CHARGE. Samples of *sewing*, descriptive circulars containing *Terms*, Testimonials, Engravings, &c., &c., SENT FREE. We also supply

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Latest Patents and Improvements for the Farm and Garden. Mowers, Reapers, Cultivators, Feed Cutters, Harrows, Farm Mills, Planters, Harvesters, Threshers and all articles needed for Farm work. Rare seeds in large variety. All Money sent in Post Office Money Orders, Bank Drafts, or by Express, will be at our risk, and are perfectly secure. Safe delivery of all our goods guaranteed.

"An old and responsible firm that sell the best goods at the lowest price, and can be relied upon by our readers."—*Farmers' Journal, New York.*

ADDRESS ORDERS
BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE,
COR. GREENWICH & CORTLANDT STREETS, N. Y
se20-6m

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

—AT THE—
American Exchange Cigar Stand
You can always find a good assortment of the best brands of Imported Havana Cigars, Plug Tobacco etc.
[dec27-tf.]

—AT THE—
Brooklyn Hotel Cigar Stand
You can find a good assortment of Havana Cigars, and a full supply of Chewing and Smoking Tobacco, etc
[no29-tf]

S. A. GORDON. M. BURKE.
Market street Cigar Store,
GORDON & BURKE,
MANUFACTURERS AND DEALERS IN
HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
843 MARKET STREET,
Opposite Fourth street.....SAN FRANCISCO
f14tf

A. GREENEBAUM,
(Successor to HERMAN HEUCK,)
No. 239 KEARNY ST., Cor. of Bush,
SAN FRANCISCO.
MANUFACTURERS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN
Havana and Domestic Cigars,
Smoking and Chewing Tobaccoes, Snuffs, Matches, Pipes, etc. Direct Importers from Manufacturers: Lorrillard's Coarse Rappee, Maccoboy, Scotch and Lundyfoot Snuffs. Gail and Ax's and F. A. Goetz's German and American Smoking Tobaccoes. my 31-3m

B. C. DUFFY,

CIGAR
Manufacturer.
No. 950 Market Street,
Corner of Powell,
SAN FRANCISCO.
We employ none but white help.
fe1-tf

MISCELLANEOUS.

BELMONT PARK
NOW OPEN AGAIN FOR THE PIC-NIC SEASON. Military Companies and Societies wishing to make arrangements for pic-nics, will do well to visit these grounds before going anywhere else, as they are the season able to get railroad accommodations again. For further particulars inquire of WM. JANKE, every day, between 2 and 3 o'clock, at Smit's cigar store, corner Washington and Kearny sts. fe21tf

South End Oyster House.
FOR the Freshest, Juiciest and Fattest Transplante or California Oysters, or a good Welsh Rarebit or Crab Stew, go to
MANNING'S OYSTER HOUSE,
672 Howard St., near Third (late of the Blue Wing Saloon.) sep13-tf

The Fenian Recruiting Sergeant—A Plot Against Ireland.

[From the Dublin Irishman.]

To extinguish all expectations of National reform to be gained by Parliamentary means—to make the people abandon all hope of amendment by ordinary methods—such was the Fenian policy. We have here to point out that this policy is that of the "Pall Mall Gazette," who pushes it further than every any of the *avowed* Feniah organs pushed it. The Fenians may exult in having in that paper the most efficient Recruiting Sergeant possible.

A week or two ago it impressed most emphatically upon the Irish people that the policy of the English Government was to root them out of Ireland.

It follows up that article with another, more Fenian still in its effect.

It observes that the Home Rule League is endeavoring to make an effort in Parliament. The people may be led to expect redress of their great grievance from Parliamentary action. If some Fenians have consented to allow a trial of this policy, the "Gazette" has no sympathy with them. It is far more Fenian than they are. It goes against that policy, in a red-hot fury, and devotes its energies to endeavoring to show that to expect a redress of the National grievance from the British Parliament, by Parliamentary action, is a mockery, a delusion, and a snare. Instead of redress, it exclaims, you should expect a scourge of scorpions if you seek National reform from that Parliament.

It entitles its article, "The Miscalculation of Irish Nationalists," and labors to impress this lesson on the Irish people. It sets out by exulting over "the discomfiture," as it calls it, of *the Irish Parliamentary party*—the Home Rulers. In that there is compensation and consolation for the defeated Liberals. Mr. Gladstone expected to have had a majority of thirty sound men, trustworthy individuals. But circumstances show what a mistake this would have been, at best. He might have had the majority, but they would not have been sound men. They would have been "utterly rotten" for Liberal purposes. In other words, they would have been Home Rulers. It was all very fine to think Home Rulers meant nothing but Liberalism, with an occasional airing of a ridiculous crotchet. Events prove the contrary. "The Home Rulers are now clearly shown to have meant more mischief, and to have meant it more earnestly than the Liberal wire-pullers could be brought to suppose." The Liberal Whigs in last Parliament looked upon him as a Liberal—a sound, whippable Liberal—with a foolish, but harmless crotchet. But this exercised no influence on his vote in reality. He was always staunch at a pinch, ready at a crisis—always and ever a thoroughly whippable man. The clubbable man may be the social ideal in London—but the whippable man is the ideal of Parliamentary parties.

Painful to relate—by Whig tongues to Whig ears—the Irish nation is not, and will not consent to be, a whippable nation. The opportunity given, it turned off a number of the more prominent and most docile of the whippable members, just as if they were unfaithful stewards. This is a sharp lesson, and if any remain they have slipped in by professing great and rigid virtue. "Little as has been know of it in England," says the "Gazette," "a wave of genuine enthusiasm has been passing over Ireland, and the members whom it carried to the head of the polls would have been a class by themselves in Parliament." The Irish people are bound to take note of how little the country which governs them knows of Irish affairs—and even the "Gazette" affects English ignorance, professing to regard that as a wave passing over the country, which it knows to be a welling-up of a perennial fountain, that never can pass away.

England can now afford to laugh at the Irish Parliamentary party's tactics, says the *Gazette*. It could not then—in case Mr. Gladstone had been returned. Neither of the English party leaders could be supposed so lost as to make it any concessions. "But so long as Liberals and Conservatives were so nearly evenly balanced they did hope to reduce the English theory of constitutional government to a practical absurdity." They thought they would drive both parties to despair, produce a dead-lock, and thus coerce consent to the revival of the Irish Parliament. The Tory majority destroys all this, and the "enthusiasts of Home Rule are now reduced to whining about the distribution of places in the new government." By this, we see, that the "Express" (for the "Mail" turns tail) is classed as a Home Rule organ, for it is the organ which whined. Irish Conservatives must now understand their position. They get piper's pay. The ha'pence are for the English Tories, the kicks for them.

Perhaps the Irish Parliamentary party may find some amount of comfort in the admission that it was nearly being a power—the "Gazette" takes the utmost care to dash this away. It will not leave any hope to Irish Parliamentarians. No Fenian was ever more zealous in the attack.

Granted that they could have produced "the utmost confusion in the English Government and legislation." It quite believes that to have been possible. It quite believes that they might have driven both parties to despair. But what then? They seem to take for granted that, "having made themselves impossible at Westminster, they would have been allowed to meet in Dublin"?

This is the mistake. So long as the Union is maintained, Ireland must be governed on the English and constitutional type. But after—why bother about a constitution at all? "It is at least an open question whether the one great mistake of England in respect of Ireland was not its toleration of the local Irish Parliament." Its restoration need not be expected, because Irish members have made themselves intolerable in London—they would be more insufferable in Dublin. Besides, what is Ireland that she should have free institutions? "*There is very much in the state of Ireland which, if the experiment of free institutions were proposed to be tried in it for the first time, would point to its being the very worst place in the world for the attempt.*"

There is an idea that a country so close to England should have free institutions. That is a superstition, which Englishmen will easily be got to leave off. Many things have occurred recently to do away with their distaste for ruling it, in a totally different way. The Church Act and Land Act were exceptional—it cares not to say that the state which caused them had been exceptional also—and that an exceptional state of things needs exceptional laws to produce a normal condition.

But it has stronger reasons. It wonders (and 'tis right) that men, who, as Irish Liberal members, . . . "offered but a faint" (nay, a feigned) opposition to the Peace Preservation Act should, in their new characters as Nationalists, make up their minds that Englishmen are incapable of seeing in what cases an English political belief has become in Ireland a political superstition. Trial by jury, an Established Church, and the rights of property have been discarded as irreconcilable with Irish ideas (as expounded by the coercionist members), "why in the world should Englishmen, if driven to despair by Irish wrongheadedness, shirk the question whether an elective Parliament is suited to the temper and habits of the Irish people?"

Now, let the Irish Parliamentarians hang their heads, and the Fenians skip for joy—never was their cause so powerfully put—never had a Recruiting Sergeant of theirs, in Ireland, such a terrible tongue. They will exult, never doubt it, for while the people might have told them they were mistaken as regards England's intentions, the mere Irish cannot say this to an English expounder of English policy. Never before had the Fenians such a strong helper: they need not regret their organ the "Irish People," whilst the "Pall Mall Gazette" lives to belabor the Irish Parliamentarians, and cut down the hopes of Parliamentary Reform.

With an enthusiasm, beyond all praise (from their point of view), it hammers this idea into its hearers. National newspapers, it says (meaning Parliamentary-National newspapers), may object "that England does not dare to leave Ireland under any system of Government not Parliamentary." Now for the Fenian retort, administered by the London organ. "It is a sufficient general answer to this that there has never been a single instance in the history of the two islands, in which this country (England) has refrained from doing anything which it strongly wished to do from fear of Irish resentment or resistance." It was all very well for Sydney Smith to prove that Ireland was in danger, so long as Catholic Emancipation was not granted. It was being kept disaffected, and yet Bonaparte was crushing one European monarchy after another. Nevertheless, "the astonishing fact remains that England went forth to fight nearly the whole civilized world, with Percival and Castlereagh as leaders, and Napoleon for an enemy, knowing Ireland was violently disloyal, and yet not caring to conciliate her by the sacrifice of a single prejudice."

That were an astonishing fact, indeed, if it were a fact—we shall not trouble ourselves with criticising it. We feel, however, that we owe it to our own dignity to leave any attempt at confutation of this very Fenian argument to the Government Press. "Such," adds the "Gazette," "is the general reply to the vaporing challenge of the Irish Press"—meaning the Parliamentary Press, and Heaven forbid that we should interfere with the effect of this piece of blundering British brag.

Its final objection is that in an Irish Parliament all the dirty linen of the Empire would be washed in public, whereas it is now washed in privacy and secresy. In other words, we suppose it means that jobbery and corruption now practised would be brought to light and exposed, and this would be objectionable. From such proceedings, it goes on: "Her rivals and enemies would simply learn how to take us, on occasions, at the utmost disadvantage." Thus it invokes the most powerful passions of jobbery, corruption, fear and hatred, as against the restoration of an Irish Parliament.

It is pleasant to have to deal with an organ of this kind. There is no—at least very little—hypocrisy over it. It speaks out with all the crudity of an untutored savage, reckless of the existence and thoughts of other nations, arrogantly careless of the welfare of its own. We do not argue with it. Far be it from us to rank among those national journals to which it refers, who would raise objections which it hits. We welcome its candor.

The "Cork Examiner" on the Amnesty Question.

In dealing with the Amnesty Petition, the "Cork Examiner" seems to be of opinion that the Home Rulers, or whoever moots the question, must eat very humble pie, indeed. It writes as follows:

The question of the mode of procedure with regard to the political prisoners has been discussed at the Amnesty Association in Dublin, and on the advice of Mr. Butt it appears to have been resolved not to hold public demonstrations, but to adopt an address which should be signed by the members of Parliament, English and Irish, who are in favor of the measure. This course appears to us to be not merely dictated by prudence, but to the only one calculated to be useful for the attainment of the object that is, undoubtedly, ardently desired by the country. To attempt to coerce the present Government by demonstrations would, we venture to say frankly, be useless. They happen to be in a peculiarly strong position, and the knowledge that they incur the hostility of those who are active in behalf of the Fenian prisoners would strengthen, in all probability, rather than weaken them. It is, therefore, desirable that a quiet remonstrance should be addressed to them both by written representation and by the deputation of members suggested by Mrs. Digby and Bryan, and that in fact, while every effort was made, no excuse should be offered to enable the Government to say that an attempt was made to frighten or bully them. We would not gather from Mr. Butt's statement that he is very sanguine of success. His argument seems to be directed rather to showing that Mr. Disraeli has said nothing inconsistent with granting the national prayer than to proving that he has given much ground for hope. However, it is conceivable that he may yield if it were only for the purpose of presenting himself in a light favorably contrasting with that in which the mistaken or crotchetty policy of Mr. Gladstone—or more probably of other members of his Cabinet—placed him. There is no doubt that by gratifying the public feeling on this point Mr. Disraeli would go very far towards disarming the hostility with which he is regarded in this country. In doing so he would, no doubt, be trampling on the bitter prejudices of some of his leading colleagues, but this would be only another stage in the "education" of the Tory party. We are not sanguine as to the success of this effort, but undoubtedly it ought to be tried.

California Salmon in New Jersey.—The Committee on Fisheries for New Jersey, in the course of its report on the very successful system of hatching spawn at Troutdale, thus speaks of the salmon: "In the nursery troughs where the young fry are kept until finally placed in the streams, the committee saw over one hundred thousand salmon destined for the waters of New Jersey. These are the California salmon, a much more hardy variety than those of the Northern waters, as they can live in water at a temperature of seventy degrees and more. During the past season over three hundred and fifty-five thousand salmon have been hatched at Troutdale, besides ten thousand salmon trout and over one hundred thousand brook trout, making in all a grand total of nearly half a million of fishes!"

Business Directory.

☞ We have compiled the following Business Directory from the advertisements in this paper; it will be found a convenient reference for intending purchasers, both in city and country, in almost every branch of goods. As none but the most respectable house advertise in the Nationalist, each customer may rest assured o courteous treatment and good value;

Amusements.
California Theatre, Bush street, above Kearny.
Palace Amphitheatre, corner New Montgomery and Mission streets.
Belmont Park, William Janke.

Boots and Shoes.
M F Walsh, 905½ Market street, corner Fifth.
Thos Healy, 677 Mission street, near Third.
Hugh O'Connor, importer Philadelphia boot-legs, 504 Market street.
Nolan Bros, 11 Third street.
Stephen Thomas, 142 Fourth street.
William O'Connell, 818 Howard street (Irish-American Hall).
John Leddy, 120 Fourth, corner Minna street.

Books and Stationery.
John W McClure, 382 Bowery, New York city.
John G. Hodge & Co., 327, 329 and 331 Sansome st.

Banking.
Hibernia Savings and Loan Society, N E corner Montgomery and Market streets.

Brass and Steam Fitters.
Weed & Kingwell, California Brass Works, 125 First street.
Dixon Bros, Steam and Gas Fitters, 406 Montgomery street.
Mathew O'Brien, 1136 Market st, opposite 6th.

Cutlery.
M Price, store 415 Kearny street; factory, 10 Stevenson street.

Cigars and Tobacco.
A Greenbaum, 239 Kearny street, corner Bush.
B C Duffy, 950 Market street, corner Powell.
American Ex harge cigar stand, Sansome street.
Brooklyn Hotel cigar stand, Bush street.
Gordon & Burke, 843 Market street.

Commission Merchants.
D Sweeny & Co, Tenth and Howard streets.
J O'Connor, 39 Clay street, corner Drumm.
McKenna & Greany, west side Drumm, between Clay and Washington.

Confectioners.
Pelist & Fisher, 403 Davis street, between Washington and Jackson.

Carpets, &c.
Mountain & Raye, 718 Market st, west of Kearny.

Dry Goods.
Gleeson & Fell, People's Palace, 911 and 913 Market street, bet ween Fifth and Sixth.
J J O'Brien, 606 Market street, near Montgomery.
John C Talbot & Co, 28 Kearny street.

Drug Stores.
Dr E J Pring, N W corner Howard and Fourth streets.

Dentists.
Dr S H Roberts, 142½ Fourth street, near Howard.

Flouring Mills, &c.
Green & Bigley, Eureka Mills, 210 Sacramento street.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Goods.
Isaac Selig, 218 Kearny street bet Bush and Sutter.
S Caro, 40 Third street, (opposite Jessie).

Groceries and Provisions.
Lennon & Kelly, N E cor Fourth and Minna streets.
P Hartigan, 164 First street, cor Howard also. N E cor Twelfth and Folsom streets.
P M Toner, No. 20 Occidental market, Sutter street side).
John J Reardon, cor Third and Everett streets, bet Mission and Howard.
P T Flynn & Son, cor Howard and Eighth streets.

Hatters.
C. Desmond, 5 New Montgomery street.

Horse Shoers.
Donohue & Co., 8 Everett street, near 3d.

Hotels and Restaurants.
Washington Hotel, 519 Mission street, bet First and Second.
Montgomery's Hotel, 227 and 229 Second street.
Manhattan House, 704 and 707 Front street, bet Pacific and Broadway.
South End Oyster House, 672 Howard street, n ar Third.
Tubbs' Hotel, Oakland, Cal.

Law.
P Cummins, Rooms 14 and 15 Court Block, and 641 Merchant street.
M Whaling, Room 17 Downey Block, Los Angeles, Cal.

Livery Stables.
R Dowling, 610 Howard street, bet Second and New Montgomery.
San Rafael Livery and Sale Stables, Fourth street, San Rafael, Marin county, Cal.

Medical.
Dr Paul M Brenan, 127 Montgomery street.
Dr Aborn, 213 Geary street.
Dr J D Callaghan, 852 Folsom Street.
Dr Doherty, 519 Sacramento st, cor Leidesdorff.
X Twiaba X, Dr L Terry, El o, Nevada.

Merchant Tailors.
John Kavanagh, 15 New Montgomery street, (Grand Hotel).
N Sweeney, 43 Second street, (opposite Jessie).
M Short, 527 Commercial st, cor Leidesdorff.

Milliners.
Mrs. Dillon & Kenealy, 30 Third street, bet Mission and Market.

Mirrors, Pictures, &c.
E O'Reilly, cor Fifth and Market streets.
D Drady, 248 Fourth street, bet Howard and Folsom.

Miscellaneous.
Barton's Yeast Powder, manufactory 211 and 213 Sacramento street
Philadelphia Brewery, Second street, near Folsom
O'Donovan Rossa's Prison Life; care National Steamship Co, New York.
San Francisco Cordage Co, 611 and 613 Front street.
California Bleaching Soap, Hall & Wagner, Factory cor. Folsom and 16th streets.
Wm J Blythe, Band Master 3d Irish Regt, N G C.

Notaries Public.
H C Blake, 418 Montgomery street.

Powder.
Giant Powder Co, 210 Front street.

Printing Houses.
John H Carmany & Co, 409 Washington street.
Cosmopolitan Printing Co, 505 Clay street.

Sewing Machines.
Buckland Sewing Machine, cor Greenwich and Cortland streets, New York.

Stoves and Tinware.
J. M. Bryan, 130 3d street.

Teas, Coffee and Spices.
Geo T Haniy & Co, 928 Market street.

Tools.
Mrs. P. Quigly, 914 Market st.

Undertakers.
James McGinn, 717 Market street.
Flanagan & Gallagher, 834 Market street.

Wines and Liquors.
San Francisco Ball and Racket Court, T Kelly, 846 Howard street, bet Fourth and Fifth.
Barbier and Barrett, 903½ Market street.
P F Brady, 610 Market street, and 11 Post street.
P J McMahon, Russ House Saloon, Montgomery street.
Old Hot Scotch, 15 Morton street, near Kearny.
Donnelly & Kerr, 30 Montgomery street, (opposite Lick House).
Lyman, Rafferty, & Co, 416 Battery street, cor Merchant.
P J Tannian, 24 Third street.
Daly & Ward, 311 Sacramento street, bet Front and Davis.
Yate's Branch Saloon, cor Third and Market streets.
Fredericksburg Eintracht Saloon, 546 California street.
Michael Ryan, 134 Fourth street, bet Minna and Howard.
J H Dougherty & Co, 515 California street.
A F Benard, N E cor Fifth and Howard streets.
Jas Irwin, Merchants' Exchange, California st.

Wagon and Carriage Makers.
Jackson Michigan Wagon, cor California and Davis streets.
Cunningham & Parker, 654, 654 and 658 Howard street.

Her Objections.—Mrs. Dahlgren's objections to the temperance crusade are founded on the principle that the "tall weeds caught in this fire of excitement will shrivel and perish, while the noxious snake, slowly dragging his way to his hissing hiding place, will again arise with added venom to strike the snared with his death-dealing sting."

Snow-Shoes For Horses.—Some of the horses in Truckee are provided with snow-shoes, and with these somewhat novel appendages they make good progress where the snow is from five to eight feet deep.

MEDICAL.

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QUICK CURES MODERATE CHARGES
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To the Afflicted.

DR. W. K. DOHERTY RETURNS HIS SINCERE thanks to his numerous patients for their patronage, and would take this opportunity to remind them that he continues to consult at his Institute for the cure of Chronic Diseases of the Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive and Genito-Urinary Organs, and all private diseases, viz.: Syphilis, in all its forms and stages; Seminal Weakness, and all the horrid consequences of self-abuse; Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Nocturnal and Diurnal Emissions, Sexual Debility, Diseases of the Back and Loins, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, etc., etc.; and he hopes his long experience and successful practice will continue to insure him a share of public patronage. By the practice of many years in Europe and the United States, he is enabled to apply the most efficient and successful remedies against diseases of all kinds. He cures without mercury, charges moderate, treats his patients in a correct and honorable way, and has references of unquestionable veracity from men of known respectability and high standing in society. All parties consulting him by letter or otherwise, will receive the best and gentlest treatment and implicit secrecy.

DR. DOHERTY would call attention to the following certificates, from two of his patients, who having fully recovered their health, desire to make known their remedial agent. It will be seen their statements are fully authenticated by a Notary public.

The welfare of society imperiously demands their publicity, and they are given more to warn the unwary than to sound the praises of a Physician, of whom hundreds of like cases can be cited, during a practice of more than twenty years.

A Case of Gleet and Stricture.

DR. DOHERTY—Dear Sir: I feel my health so fully restored that, in common gratitude, I believe I should make you some written acknowledgment, for your fee was small for the work performed.

I arrived in this city from the East about one year ago, and was then suffering from an old case of Gleet, complicated with Stricture. Being a stranger in the city, and believing that those doctors who gave such positive assurances of success were necessarily the best, I placed myself in their charge, and continued under their treatment until I had lost nearly all hope and a considerable sum of money.

I wish to say now that you are the sixth doctor I have employed, and the only one that has ever done me any service. My Gleet is wholly cured, the Stricture is all removed, and my general health is better than it has been for years.

In conclusion, I would say to the many unfortunate who require medical advice, if you have any doubts as to whom you should employ, ask DR. DOHERTY for my address and call and see me. (I keep a store in this city.) My experience may save you many dollars.

I would also add that in the early stage of my disease, I used a large amount of the preparations advertised as infallible cures for Gonnorhœa, Gleet, etc., but never derived any benefit from them.

I am, Doctor, very truly yours, L—— H——

San Francisco, June 15th, 1864.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 21st day of June, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. S. GOULD, Notary Public.

Seminal Weakness—A Sworn-to Certificate of Most Remarkable Cure of Spermatorrhœa.

A desire to benefit suffering humanity, and a feeling of gratitude to DR. W. K. DOHERTY, alone induces me to make this statement. For many years I had been afflicted with that fearful disease known as "Spermatorrhœa" or Seminal weakness, the result of self-abuse, but till 1855 experienced but little trouble or inconvenience. In that year, however, I had Seminal weakness to a fearful extent, which was soon followed by the most alarming symptoms, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of vision, nervousness and general debility. My mind, too, was affected to such an extent as to seriously impair my memory; my ideas were confused and spirits depressed. I was averse to society, had evil forebodings and self-distrust, and was entirely unfitted for any of the duties of life. From 1855 to the summer of 1863, I employed the very best medical talent I could find, and spent several hundred dollars, but in no instance obtained more than temporary relief. I had about concluded there was no relief for me in this world, but reading DR. DOHERTY'S card I thought I should call and see him, as he charged nothing for consultation. I had an interview with the doctor at his office, in Sacramento street, and his fee for treatment was so reasonable, I determined to try him, though I did not expect much benefit from his treatment. On the fifth of December last I placed myself under his care; in one week I found myself very much improved, and now, after five weeks' treatment, I feel thoroughly cured of all my troubles, and in the enjoyment of the best of health. Hoping that my experience may be of benefit to others similarly afflicted, I subscribe myself,

JAMES JOHNSTON.

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of January, A. D. 1864.

[L. S.] A. G. RANDALL, Notary Public.

To Females.

When a female is enervated, or afflicted with disease, as weakness of the back and limbs, pain in the head, dimness of sight, loss of muscular power, palpitation of the heart, irritability, nervousness, extreme urinary difficulties, derangement of digestive functions, general debility, and all other diseases peculiar to females, she should go or write at once to the celebrated female doctor, W. K. DOHERTY, at his Medical Institute and consult him about her troubles and disease. The Doctor is effecting more cures than any other Physician in the State of California. Let no false delicacy prevent you, but apply immediately and save yourself from painful sufferings and premature death. All married ladies whose delicate health or other circumstances prevent an increase in their families, should write or call at DR. W. K. DOHERTY'S Medical Institute, and they will receive every possible relief and help.

To Correspondents.

Patients (male or female) residing in any part of the country however distant, who may desire the opinion and advice of Dr. Doherty in their respective cases, and who think proper to submit a written statement of such, in preference to holding a personal interview, are respectfully assured that their communications will be held most sacred. The Doctor is a regular graduate, and may be consulted with perfect confidence.

If the case be fully and candidly described, personal communication will be unnecessary, as instructions for diet, regimen, and the general treatment of the case itself (including the remedies,) will be forwarded without delay, and in such a manner as to convey no idea of the purport of the letter or parcel so transmitted.

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San Francisco, Cal.

SPERMATORRHŒA.

Dr. Doherty has published an important pamphlet embodying his own views and experiences in relation to Impotency, or Virility, being a short treatise on Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Nervous and Physical Debility consequent on this affection, and other diseases of the sexual organs.

This little work contains information of the utmost value to all, whether married or single, and will be sent FREE by mail on receipt of six cents in postage stamps for return postage. Address

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apl1tf San Francisco, Cal.

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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18, 1874.

"Nationality is no longer an unmeaning or despised name among us. It is welcomed by the higher ranks; it is the inspiration of the bold, and the hope of the people; it is the summary name for many things; it seeks a literature made by Irishmen and colored by our scenery, manners and characters; it desires to see Art applied to express Irish thoughts and belief; it would make our music sound in every parish at twilight, our pictures sprinkle the walls of every house, and our poetry and history sit at every hearth. It would thus create a race of men full of a more intensely Irish character and knowledge, and to that race it would give Ireland; it would give them the seas of Ireland to sweep with their nets and launch on with their navy, the harbors of Ireland to receive greater commerce than any island in the world; the soil of Ireland to live on by more millions than starve here now; the fame of Ireland t enhance by their genius and valor. The Independence Ireland to guard by laws and arms."

THOMAS DAVIS.

"Who is abject enough to despair of the Cause of Right, and Truth, and Freedom."

JOHN MITCHEL, Oct. 25th, 1853.

TO OUR READERS.

It shall be our constant aim to make this the BEST IRISH PAPER PUBLISHED IN AMERICA. To do this we have made arrangements which involve great expense, to meet which we rely on the aid of every Irishman in America who desires to see Ireland free, and the Irish race in America elevated to a position which they are entitled to occupy.

In view of these facts we have decided to increase the price of the IRISH NATIONALIST—beginning with the first issue in April—to four dollars per year for country subscribers, clubs of ten three dollars, and for city subscribers ten cents per copy, delivered by carriers.

We earnestly urge on those of our country subscribers who are delinquent to forward their subscriptions at once to this office, and to urge on their friends of Irish birth and sympathy to subscribe.

In our next issue will appear the first of a series of Articles, inculcating CO-OPERATION in various ways amongst all Irishmen.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.

☞Our friends and subscribers who desire to have an Irish National Journal on the Pacific coast will please take notice that we reques them to send their subscriptions and renewals *at once*. Heavy expenses are incurred in issuing our paper, and we must rely on the promptitude of our subscribers to meet them. And we also hope that every Nationalist will exert himself in the formation of New Clubs.

Agents Wanted.

We are anxious to secure agencies in the various cities and towns east of the Rocky Mountains as well as in the Pacific States and Territories, and to the right parties will offer special opportunities. We would thank friends to interest themselves in aiding us to forward this end, as we are determined to make THE IRISH NATIONALIST a true exponent of Irish feeling, and solely devoted to advance the cause of an INDEPENDENT REPUBLIC ON IRISH SOIL.

☞Subscribers not receiving their paper regularly will confer a favor by informing us of the fact, so that we may ascertain the cause if possible, and apply a remedy.

THE NECESSITY OF ORGANIZATION IN AMERICA.

We have seen throughout the country enough of the processions in celebration of St. Patrick's Day to form an estimate of the power of the Irish element in America. We can scarcely realize how formidable this element could become under a system of thorough organization. The Irish, and Irish-Americans, in this country, may be set down, in round numbers, as forming a grand total of 14,000,000 souls, and it may be reasonably assumed that there are few of these who do not desire their country's independence, and that there is a large section of them who would sacrifice much to secure it. This being so, it might well be asked, why should such a powerful body abroad, seconded as they are, and even surpassed in anxiety by their countrymen at home, suffer their native land to remain in subjugation to a hated foreign power. Are they not able, as well as willing, to throw off this galling yoke? Certainly they are, and there is but one thing requisite to ensure complete and immediate success for any attempt we may make, and that requisite is—organization. What we are waiting for, some would say, is a favorable opportunity. Be it so. What so fitted to pronounce on the suitability of any conjuncture of circumstances to our case as a body organized for the express purpose of examining all the merits of that case, and of seizing and adapting circumstances to our exigencies as they may arise? But others may say, we are waiting till our power is more secured, till our strength is such as to render disaster impossible and victory certain. To these again we would say—How better can we consolidate and utilize our strength than by organizing and establishing a centre, which will be to our forces what the heart is to the blood—giving life to the most distant point, and deriving its own vitality from the power it has itself supplied? Every reason that can be assigned for delay is resolved into one—we are waiting the perfection of our organizations. But the time for waiting has gone past, and now there should be nothing but action, and to the Irishmen of this great country such warning is especially applicable. Themselves in prosperity, what would be easier than to forget the sufferings of their brothers at home, and under the shelter of a free flag forget the chains that are weighing on their country. That this is not so but adds one more laurel to the wreath of Irish honor, and does not in anywise invalidate the spirit of the words—NOW is the time for action. Are the English our natural superiors, that they should load us with fetters, and mingle indignities with their wrongs by scoffing at our misery? Are Irishmen so degenerated from their ancestors who swept back again and again the tide of British encroachment, who "fiercely and triumphantly fought with the English of the Pale, and stemmed De Burgo's chivalry," that they should crouch down and endure sufferings which the darkest page of earth's history fails to parallel? No, for again and again have the Irish risen to the fury of desperation, under heroic leaders who, from the first, merged all thoughts of self in the magnitude of the cause they were upholding, and battled with more than the valor tradition ascribes to our race, only to be beaten back into the dungeons for the lack of that vital of all risings, organization. This bitter experience has taught its valuable lesson, and we wait for adequate organization which shall make our next attempt a complete success, and will hold to our lips at the same moment the two sweet cups of Liberty and Vengeance. But we have no inclination to wait long. The echo of the ribald cheers, with which the British Parliament greeted the refusal of amnesty to the Fenian prisoners, is still ringing in our ears. These men, whom they chain as convicts and whom we honor as patriots, were denied the liberty to breathe heaven's own air, to walk in heaven's own sunshine; and this after they had already undergone years of imprisonment surpassing in misery the fabled horrors of mythology, these martyrs were denied this faintest concession to tardy justice, and the British Parliament received the announcement with cheers. To us, now, Irishmen in America, do these suffering patriots look for their last hope of freedom. We feel that we would perish sooner than disappoint them and our country and all our most cherished hopes; but relief to be availing, must not be delayed. The breath of an English prison is worse than a pestilence, and few are the questions asked over a convict's corpse. Let us, then, wait for organization, that our effort may be successful, but let us not delay in organizing that we may abridge the period of their sojourn in their living tombs.

The cloud of war is even now lowering over Europe. France is steadily gaining strength, and will ere long take the field to wipe out her reverses in blood. England is watching the progress of Russia in the East with a jealous eye, and all the mockery of the late alliance by marriage cannot conceal her fears from the outside world. Nor are those terrors groundless. Royal marriages are not infallible preservatives of peace; and a foreign war would involve England in consequences which none but Irishmen can thoroughly appreciate. This widespread war cloud must speedily break in some quarter, and wherever it breaks England can scarce fail to be involved. That we should be in a position to take immediate advantage of this, nay more, that we should anticipate it and direct it so as to subserve our own ends, it is imperatively necessary that we should have an organization in mature working order, and enjoying the fullest and most widespread popular confidence. Once again, therefore, now is the time for action; now is the time to organize; now is the time to earn that popular confidence, and show the Irish, at home and abroad, that there is a body of men devoted to the national cause, from its very nature watchful and well informed on passing, and even possible events—in short, the nucleus of an organization waiting the time to snatch Ireland from the slackening grasp of England. In organization is unity, and in unity is strength. To this we may easily apply the familiar old fable of the man and the sticks: He could break them readily one by one, but bound in a bundle they defied his efforts. So is it with our countrymen. Taken in detail, the English may master them, may throw them into dungeons, may practice on them all the arts of modern torture in which our foes have ever shown themselves such adepts, but united together (and organization is the only bond which can so preserve us) they will be found invincible to English force. Thus by organization we gain unity, by unity strength, by strength respect. Men and nations are alike deferred to in proportion to their power, and we may trace much of the petty sneering which is indulged in against the Irish, and much of the misrepresentation to which they have been subjected in literature and the drama, to the lack of a recognized national existence and a consequent apparent absence of that power which commands respect. And so in the recent parliamentary debates on the Home Rule movements. Home Rule is not a very advanced national platform, and as such our sympathies pass beyond it; but for that very reason we might have imagined it would have received some recognition from Parliament. Quite the contrary. Where a genuine Nationalist movement must have commanded the respect born of fear, if it would not have met with deference, the Home Rule movements were contemptuously poohpoohed and defeated by a majority which we have elsewhere commented upon. Therefore liberty, even that shadow of liberty a Dublin Parliament, is not to be gained by appeals to the British Legislature. That has been long apparent, and the last experience shows how far that broken English reed will pierce the hands that lean on it. There is one other means—Force. We have strength and resources. We only want organization. A thoroughly diffused system of organization would quickly secure that which ages have striven for in vain. There is no reason to delay. The opportunity will arise when we are ready for it. There is but one thing wanting. Organize, and be Free!

THE Supreme Court has denied the motion of Tyler, counsel for the Brothertons, that the remittitur heretofore issued be recalled.

"THE TALKED-OF TREMBLING."

"The talked-of trembling" which agitated Ireland during the last elections has at length been brought to an issue in the English Parliament. As we anticipated, the Conservative Britisher, and, for the matter of that, the *soi disant* Liberals also, opposed Home Rule as vehemently as though it were a herald of Irish freedom. Nothing more is wanted to damn that measure for ever in the eyes of every liberty-loving Irishman than to read the speeches of its supporters. In them the evils of Ireland, or at least many of them, are fairly set forth, and set forth, too, in a manner which admits of no other deduction than that they are the fruits of English misrule, and are remediable only by a radical change of that peccant system of government, and that any mere change in the name or locality of the legislature would leave them wholly untouched. Notwithstanding this, and in the face of an opposition which could not be intensified were the complete and immediate independence of Ireland the question mooted, the Home Rule members propose as a panacea the very mild and innocuous remedy of Home Rule, a measure which one of their own number has the candor to characterize as "modest, and even timid." We quite agree in this point with the hon. member, and only differ from him in believing that the time for modesty and timidity, if it ever existed, has passed, and we marvel much that the Home Rule party, in contemplation and full knowledge of the crying grievances enumerated by Mr. Butt and others, could suggest such an inadequate remedy, if remedy it can be called, as Home Rule. The Irish members have eaten very humble pie, and have taken the dose very unnecessarily. They may continue to ask this modicum of justice from the British Parliament till the crack of doom, and be never nearer obtaining it than they were on the night of March 20th, when the division on Mr. Butt's amendment gave the following encouraging figures—For the amendment, 50; against it, 314.

When the Address to the Crown was brought up, Mr. Butt rose, and proposed the following amendment:

"We also beg leave humbly to represent to your Majesty that dissatisfaction prevails very extensively in Ireland with the existing system of government in that country, and that complaints are made that under that system the Irish people do not enjoy the full benefits of the Constitution and of the free principles of the law; and we humbly assure your Majesty that we shall regard it as the duty of Parliament, on the earliest opportunity, to consider the cause of this dissatisfaction with a view to the removal of all just causes of discontent."

He was seconded by Mr. Brooks, and followed by the most distinguished of the Home Rule members, with no further effect than the division above recorded. It is time that Irishmen gave up this crouching before their oppressors, and seeking what some are pleased to style "redress on a constitutional basis." Nothing, indeed, could be more timid than the proposition contained in the amendment, a proposition to lay before "Her Most Gracious Majesty" one of the least of Ireland's many wrongs. "Only this, and nothing more." Yet was it met and defeated by the united vote of both sides of the House. One speech, indeed, that of Lord R. Montague, contained a sensible proposal, or rather reminder. The fact that there are in America to-day fourteen millions of Irish was recalled to the memory of the various right hon. members, also an allusion to the 16,000 Irishmen who did much towards achieving American Independence may have made some ears tingle. But we have, as an offset to this, the words of another Home Ruler in the same debate—Mr. A. M. Sullivan—who professed himself so enamored of the glorious British Constitution, that he would think his time well spent if he only saw it. "I have traveled," said Mr. Sullivan, "in Republican countries, and am not afraid to say that in this country (England) men enjoyed more substantial liberty, without license, than I have found in any English speaking country in the world." So much for the sentiments of one of those men whom Irish constituencies have been deluded into sending to represent them in the British Parliament, and from whose exertions they expect will result any semblance of liberty which may be granted them. But, in truth, it is immaterial in what manner we may be represented in an assembly which is not only alien but hostile, and which is, as far as Ireland is concerned, illegal. The better way would be to drop all this wrangling in words over grievances which the British Parliament must know are real, and appeal once for all to that means of obtaining justice which Lord R. Montague shrewdly hinted at when he mentioned the Irish in America. As long as we lie prone on the earth, so long will English brutality ride rough-shod over us; but let us once enforce our righteous demand with the irresistible argument of force, and we may dictate our own terms,

"Man spurns the worm, but pauses ere he wake
The slumbering venom of the folded snake."

and English oppression will lose its virulence when it meets with resistance.

We may regard the debate and division on Mr. Butt's amendment as merely tentative of parliamentary feeling. Poor as is our opinion of the scope and objects of Home Rule, we do not think Mr. Butt and the other Irish members are so forgetful of what is due to their country as to join serious issue on a question merely affecting the technicality of "an humble petition to her Majesty." But suppose it to be but tentative, which, is the most charitable view we can assume, and the results are anything but encouraging. Speaker follows speaker, each abrogating some tittle of their already far too timid demands, in compliance with the sneering objection of some "hon. English member," and when the emasculated remnant is put to the vote the flattering result of the division shows the English in the majority by 264. This is a stubborn fact, let the Home Rulers deal with it as they may. The whole English contingent was arrayed against them, not one individual vote having been swayed by the complete deference of the party to parliamentary etiquette, and English law, or even by Mr. Sullivan's enthusiastically expressed admiration of the glorious British Constitution. Could they have met with any more stubborn resistance if they had risen boldly in their seats and moved for the complete and absolute independence of Ireland? They would not have gained anything, for the English are themselves too great braggarts to be moved by words, but they would have gained as much as their present pusillanimity of conduct has done, and they would have, at least, preserved their independence of character. And what a chord would such an act have struck in the 14,000,000 Irish hearts that are beating on this continent, and the millions that are beating elsewhere. But this is but a vision, and the time has gone by for visions, as for words. The farce of continuing Irish representation (and, too often, misrepresentation) in a foreign and hostile parliament has lasted long enough. Its futility has been always apparent, and never more so than in the result of Mr. Butt's modest little proposition. It is as well that the English Government have brought matters to a climax by negativing this amendment. Had it been carried our gain would have been *nil*, while in its defeat we recognize the unalterable enmity of the British nation, and are prepared against its results. In their infatuation they have refused an inch which many Irishmen might have foolishly accepted. Let us unite together now, and take an ell. Sir M. H. Beach sneeringly hoped that the 14,000,000 Irish were not coming from America to invade England. Well may he hope so, for the day of their coming will be the signal for the downfall both of himself and others, and of that old tyranny of England which has long been a cankering sore in the eyes of the world.

THE SPANISH REPUBLIC.

The outlook at present in Spain seems gloomy at first sight for Republicanism. The Carlists have developed what at first appeared but a guerrilla warfare into a tedious, and even doubtful campaign. Around Bilbao, and in the north they are, according to the latest advices, fully holding their own, and in some instances gaining ground. In any other country than Spain these facts would be ominously significant; but in that country, a land from the very first wedded to monarchical institutions, and controlled by a powerful aristocracy, the success of the Royalists is less a matter of surprise than the existence of a Republic. That the haughty grandees of Spain, whose pride and tyranny had become a proverb in the world, should be forced aside in their own country to make way for a popular government is, in itself, a strong proof of the advance of Republican ideas. But this change cannot be consummated without war and bloodshed; and the mere existence of the Republic in Spain, struggling though it be, is a subject for congratulation to the lovers of freedom all over the world. We have observed with surprise, in a certain paper in this city, principles advanced which seem sadly out of place in free America, and a tone assumed in discussing this Spanish struggle more worthy of a monarchical than of a professedly republican organ. To say that the partial success of the Carlists argues their party to be the popular choice, is both false and absurd. In a country like Spain, where monarchy and despotism have become traditional, the slightest raising of the Republican standard would show the people's will; and we have there at present Republicanism as the acknowledged government, and obeyed, unquestioned, and respected, in all save a single district. Even were Freedom but struggling we should regard the struggle as a hopeful sign, and be contented to await the inevitable result of the age's progress. But in truth the cause of Republicanism has never been in any serious danger. As long as Castelar maintained his position at the helm of state the course of the infant Republic, albeit through troublous waters, was comparatively smooth and secure. When that skilful hand had ceased to direct the country's career there was a brief interval of anarchy which at one time seemed to threaten an overclouding of the dawn of Freedom. General Pavia's promptness, however, disconcerted a promising Royalist scheme, and since that time the cause of Liberty in Spain, although restless and threatened, has been in the main secure. The progress of civilization, which is daily leading the world to more enlarged ideas of popular government, and the spread of education which has the same tendency, will do the rest. Circumstances have conspired against Spain in her onward march, internal dissensions, as well as the Cuban rebellion, but we may fairly expect that a Republic will soon be the *universally* acknowledged form of government in that country.

Father Sheehy in New York.

We clip the following from the *Irish-American* of the 7th inst., for the benefit of Father Sheehy's numerous friends and admirers on this coast:—

The Rev. Eugene Sheehy, who has lately been winning golden opinions from our Irish national brethren on the Pacific coast, will lecture at the Cooper Institute, on this (Tuesday) evening, April 7th, under the auspices of the "Clan-na-Gael Association." Father Sheehy has chosen for his subject "the Men and Principles of '48," and, as his sympathies and aspirations flow in the channels made by the Irish patriots of that era, a vigorous and eloquent vindication of the *force* dogma, as enunciated by Mitchel, Meagher, Davis and their confreres, may be anticipated. Mr. Mitchel will preside on the occasion.

OUR PARIS LETTER.

PARIS, March 23d, 1874.

To the Editor of the Irish Nationalist.

SIR—I said nothing directly about Home Rule in my last, though perhaps I may be found to have said something indirectly; nor do I know that I shall be more definite this time. The thing itself is as yet most indefinite, and time is not at all pressing. If, as Mr. Butt seems to think, he is going to have his Home Rule at once, then it does not at all matter to him or the world at large whether I say my say or not; but if, as I think, he's not going to have it for some time at least, then there will be quite time enough for me to speak or be silent as I choose.

Mr. Mitchel Henry, a gentleman given to much speaking and more writing, thinks it is highly criminal or stupid, or both, for anyone to pretend not to know what Home Rule is; and he knows Home Rule as *explained* at the first Home Rule Conference in Dublin. One of the gentlemen (Sir Joseph McKenna) at the Conference made a long speech to show the perfect (unfortunately, however, not perfect) analogy between the case of Hungary and the case of Ireland, and then went on to *argue not* in favor of that Dualism which Hungary has got, but in favor of Federalism which he has always rejected, and, in all human probability, will always reject. Does Mr. Mitchell Henry expect people to understand Sir Joseph McKenna? If so, I must say, I think Mr. Henry a little too hard upon human nature. Mr. Henry is, I understand, a highly accomplished gentleman, and has no doubt heard of what metaphysicians sometimes call the "unconditioned" and sometimes the "unknowable." Well, Mr. Henry must excuse me for thinking his Home Rule to be still in the condition of the unknowable. I shall, however, confess, though I don't know there is the slightest practical utility in doing so, that I do (or think I do) understand Father O'Malley's Federal scheme. I speak with some doubt, solely because I only know Father O'Malley's plans from letters in the papers, and not from his book. But I have nothing to do with Father O'Malley just now, though he is a gentleman of a most aggressive nationality. The Home Rule Conference would have nothing to say to his scheme, and as little as possible to himself. He is simply out of court at present.

While waiting then to be a little more accurately informed as to what sort of Home Rule is in question, there may be no harm in going on to talk a little more about the Home Rulers. I need say no more of Mr. Butt at present, especially as I fear I'll have to occupy myself more than I at all like with him and his doings (or sayings) in the future. But then there are the famous 59. For the most remarable thing to me about those 59 gentlemen is what I may call their apparently unlimited powers of "swallow." There is no sort of craze any constituency, or almost of any voter, could scare away those gallant gentlemen. There is scarcely a man-jack of them that has not "gone in," not only for Home Rule, but for Denominational Education, Amnesty, and Fixity of Tenure; and not a few of them have gone in for restoring the Pope's temporal power. The once famous county of Wexford has specially lent itself to this last potent delusion, by sending two men to the English Parliament who have apparently no claim upon an Irish constituency, except their advocacy of the Pope's temporal power. One of these persons is some sort of queer Irishman called the *Chevalier* (this I understand to indicate some sort of Pope's Knighthood), Keyes O'Cleary; the other is a sufficiently well known English convert, Sir George Bowyer. I can scarcely believe that this is the deliberate act of the people of Wexford; they surely cannot care greatly as to whether the Pope should remain simply Pope, or should again become King, and still less can they think it possible that the *Chevalier* Keyes O'Cleary and Sir George Bowyer can have anything on earth to say to the matter; not the less, however, have they committed a stupid blunder. But have these elections been aught but a blunder throughout? I fear not. There has not, indeed, been generally any such question involved as that of giving a King to a foreign people against their will. But has any definite question at all been involved? I must again say I fear not.

Seeing that the Home Rule members have not generally said what they meant by Home Rule, even when they knew what they meant, which I think was not too often the case, the constituencies did not clearly know what they were exactly voting for. It may be said that all this is not creditable to the voters. I grant that, but this is too complicated a question to go into now. I think there is a great deal to be said in excuse of those voters, and we must always remember that the voters are only a comparatively small fraction of the people—much smaller now than in the other parts of what is facetiously called the *United* Kingdom. But after all, what significance have these elections at all? Mr. Butt and others would have us believe they have the whole country at their back because of the election of the 59 immaculates. But what sort of nonsense is that to any man who knows anything about Ireland? Were the people of Ireland less of Home Rulers in *their* sense of the phrase at the elections of '68, '65, or any other election since the collapse of the repeal agitation? Nobody in his senses believes they were. But Mr. Butt will say the people are committed to his particular notions of Home Rule. Perhaps so; but most assuredly they must first know what these notions are. How many people have read his pamphlet? and how many of its readers know what it means? This is simply the last hue and cry, and there is very little evidence as yet that there has been any hearty response

upon the part of the people. I think Repeal would have been a far better cry. I am not entering now into the relative merits of Repeal and Federation. I may, however, notice the exceeding disengenuousness of the people (Mr. Butt and others) who talk of Repeal as if it meant merely a return to the Constitution of '82. Does Mr. Butt want us to think that he thinks the Archbishop of Tuam desires a Parliament in which no Catholic would have a vote? Meaning to speak chiefly of Home Rulers, I find I have glided somewhat unconsciously into the subject of Home Rule itself. I do not know, however, that there is any great harm in that; and, besides, I have only touched the subject as yet. I suppose your readers are sufficiently satisfied that I am a Home Ruler, yet when I reflect on the sort of men who now assume that name, I begin almost to loathe the phrase. What can I have in common with Mr. Murphy, of Cork, or Colonel White, of Tipperary, or with the Chevalier Keyes O'Cleary, or Sir George Bowyer? To be sure, I have, on the other hand, a great deal in common with my friend John Martin—but I fail to see any other Home Ruler of quite his kind. AN IRISH EXILE.

THE "FENIAN FUNDS."

IMPORTANT DECISION—THE RECEIVER TO REFUND.

On the 14th inst., in the Superior Court, General Term, before Judges Van Vorst and Speer, an important decision was rendered, on an appeal from a decision of the late Judge McCunn, in the matter of the suit brought by John O'Mahony, in 1869, against Belmont & Co. In 1865 Mr. O'Mahony, as the head of the Fenian movement in this country, for the liberation of Ireland, wished to send a sum of money to Europe, and for that purpose purchased bills of exchange on the Rothschilds, London, in favor of Mr. John O'Leary, the Irish exile, for $20,000 gold. The bills were never presented and never paid, Mr. O'Leary having been arrested as a Fenian, and indicted, and the Government of Great Britain having notified the Rothschilds not to pay the amount over. Mr. O'Mahony then demanded the funds of Belmont & Co., and, failing to get them, brought this action for their recovery. A motion for a receiver was made before Judge McCunn in July, 1869, but before the matter came to a final hearing the parties entered into an agreement among themselves whereby the suit was to be discontinued, and the money was to be paid over by Mr. Belmont on Mr. O'Mahony giving him a satisfactory bond of indemnity.

At this time the plaintiff's attorney received a note from James Henderson, a lawyer, stating that Judge McCunn had appointed Thomas J. Barr receiver; that he was Mr. Barr's counsel, and requesting an assent to the order. Henderson was told that the matter had not been submitted to the Court, and that a receiver was not desired. Notwithstanding this Henderson procured an order from Judge McCunn directing Belmont & Co. to pay the money over to Mr. Barr, and on their refusing another order was issued committing them for contempt. Then Mr. Lucke, representing Mr. Belmont, who was out of the city, paid over the money to avoid being taken to jail. Next Judge McCunn issued orders that various counsel to be paid an aggregate of $5,000 for services and expences, and Henderson, as counsel for the receiver, claimed a like amount for his services, Mr. Barr putting his commissions and other charges at a further large sum; and claimed to deduct all these sums before accounting for the money in his hands as receiver. Mr. O'Mahony appealed from all these orders, and, finally, the matter was referred to a referee to settle the amount due to the various claimants. The referee allowed $5,000 to counsel, reduced Henderson's claim to $700, and allowed Barr his commissions, but required him to pay 5 per cent interest on the amount in his hands during the time he held it. The Court refused to confirm the report of the referee, but, instead, ordered that Mr. Barr pay back the whole amount he received, with 7 per cent interest. From this order Mr. Barr appealed and upon that appeal the General Term, six judges concurring, have now rendered a decision. Jude Van Vorst in delivering the opinion stated that Mr. Barr, having been initiated into the position of receiver in the case through the intervention of a stranger to the action, without the consent of the parties, was not entitled to any consideration or favor, and must himself bear all losses to the fund through moneys paid out as counsel fees or otherwise, and must pay over the whole sum he received intact, with 7 per cent interest, and without any deductions as commissions or expenses. The Court holds, further, that the expences incurred were unreasonable and unnecessary, that the case was not one in which a receiver should be appointed as the moneys were in safe hands.

The case now goes back to the conditions of the agreement between Belmont and O'Mahony, by which the money will be handed over to O'Mahony on his giving a satisfactory bond of indemnity.

"A Thing of Beauty is a Joy Forever."—Keats.

Success to who that deserve it. We would call the attention of our readers to the stock of goods of E. O'Reilly, the energetic Picture and Looking-glass dealer at the corner of Fifth and Market streets. He imports every thing in his line from the Publishers and dealers in the East and Europe, and is always ready to supply orders at short notice in Scenery of our "native land." He has everything published, and as for Religious subjects he has an immense stock in Pictures—of others, he has one of the finest assortments on the Coast. In looking-glasses of any style or size it would be impossible for the trade to compete with him, and in picture frames there is such variety that you are suited at once, and as to price, he will guarantee that he will sell lower than the lowest and he will offer an invitation to our friends in the country to pay him a visit on the first opportunity. Remember E. O'Reilly, Fifth and Market streets. *

Make Money,

Fast and honorably, $12 50 per day, or $75 per week, by at once applying for a territorial right, (which are given free to agents,) to sell the best, strongest, most useful and rapid selling Sewing Machine, and Patent Button Hole Worker, ever used or recommended by families, or buy one for your own use; it is only $5. Sent free everywhere by express. Address all orders, etc., to BUCKLAND SEWING MACHINE, cor. Greenwich and Cortlandt streets New York. *

THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18, 1874.

COUNTRY AGENTS FOR THE "IRISH NATIONALIST."

J. J. LANE.....Nortonville, Contra Costa Co
PETER KERNS.....Salinas City, Monterey Co
JAMES GOOLD.....Sawyer's Bar, Klamath Co
ARTHUR ATTRIDGE.....Watsonville, Santa Cruz Co
T. K. HOWE.....Dixon, Solano Co
THOS. QUINN.....Pino, Placer Co
MICHAEL LEONARD.....Santa Cruz, Santa Cruz Co
JOHN GRIFFIN.....Yountville, Napa Co
THOS. OAKES.....San Jose, Santa Clara Co
JOHN P. SABSFIELD.....Sacramento, Sacramento Co
JAS. CADDEN.....Julian City, San Diego Co
BERNARD McCREESH.....Crescent City, Del Norte Co
DANIEL HARLEY.....Vallejo, Solano Co
BARTHOLOMEW COLGAN.....Virginia City, Nev
WILLIAM REDMOND.....Gold Hill, Nev
THOMAS WOGAN.....Silver City, Nev
JOHN L. REIDY.....Merced City, Merced Co

LOCAL BREVITIES.

IT is stated that nearly one-fourth of the crew of the U. S. frigate *Richmond* have deserted. At any rate, the outgoing merchantmen are vigorously searched for *Richmond* shellbacks.

THE report of the Harbor Engineers, relative to the work in progress and contemplated upon and around Mission Rock, located at the entrance of China Basin, has been forwarded to the Department at Washington.

ALTHOUGH the season for Summer travel has not been as yet inaugurated, several parties have gone on an excursion to the Big Trees.

A FINE three-story brick hotel is to be erected at a cost of $70,000 on the large lot at the southeast corner of Pacific and Kearny streets. It will have a frontage on Montgomery avenue, Pacific and Kearny streets.

THE members of the Fire Depatment are to have new badges.

THE two forts at Lime Point and Point Cabello are nearly completed, needing only the mounting of the guns. A wagon road from Fort Lime Point to the lighthouse at Point Bonita is now being surveyed.

AN excellent road has just been completed from the base of Mount Diablo to the summit—a distance of four and a half miles—and the Kimball Manufacturing Company is constructing coaches especially adapted to this travel. When the proposed Summit Hotel shall have been completed, our excursionists will have another delightful objective point, easy of access, where they may spend a holiday.

KUM WO and FUNG PING advertise that they have dissolved the copartnership formerly existing under the firm name of Kum Wo & Co. The resident heathen progresses.

THE trial of the suits of the *Sun* printers against the proprietors of the *Chronicle*, for damages for alleged false imprisonment, has been set for the 27th inst., in the 12th District Court.

THE Librarian at the State Prison returns his thanks for a fine collection of books received from W. P. Edwards, of San Francisco.

THE homicidal and suicidal mania has not yet abated. On Sunday last, the 12th inst., a man named Fleming was stabbed by one Corbett, in a dwelling house on Howard street, and instantly killed. The trouble appears to have originated from a blow struck by the deceased while under the influence of liquor; but a theory of deliberate murder is also agitated. On the 14th, Dr. Farnsworth, of the U. S. Army, shot himself through the heart in his room, likewise on Howard st.

THE pilots have taken the room on the northeast corner of the rotundo, in the old Merchants' Exchange building, and the room they formerly had is now occupied by the United States Grand Jury.

THE Australian Government has issued a placard offering one hundred pounds reward for the arrest of one Ashdown, who it appears lately ran away from Sydney, Australia, with Government funds.

AT a late meeting of the Atlantic Baseball Club a second nine was organized, with Joseph Donovan as Captain. They state that they are now ready to accept challenges from any junior Baseball Club on the Pacific Coast.

THE prominent French "Radicals" resident in this city have received invitations from a committee of their fellow-countrymen to meet and welcome Rochefort on his arrival in this city. He is expected by the next Australian steamer.

A PICNIC in aid of the Masonic Relief Fund will be held at Saucelito on the 1st of May.

THE Municipal Criminal Court has adjourned until Monday next.

POLL TAXES are now due. If paid prior to the first Monday in July, $2 is required. After that date an extra dollar must be paid.

THE First Hebrew Benevolent Society realized $2,105 from the twenty-second anniversary ball, recently given in aid of the society's funds.

THE members of the National Guard are engaged in active preparations for the reception of the Stockton company on the 30th inst. The banquet will take place in Horticultural Hall.

CAPTAIN PIERSON, late of the schooner *Isabel*, died on board that vessel on her voyage from Champerico to this port, on March 13th.

WE have to tender our thanks to the gentlemen who have kindly responded to our request for Irish NATIONALISTS of March 21st. We have received a sufficient number. The following among our country subscribers have obliged us, besides several whose names are not to hand: J. L. Reidy, Merced; T. C. Mallon, Stockton; Thomas Quinn, Rocklin; Thomas Costello, Altamont Station; P. Kearns, Salinas City.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

X. TWIABA X.

THE WHITE SAGE.—A new preparation is offered to the public for the restoration of the hair by Dr. L. Terry, 323 Third street, and from the great number of testimonials published by prominent citizens of Elko, Nevada of its efficacy in giving strength to the hair and the speedy return of it to those who have been bald, oblige us to look upon it with more favor than the thousand other preparations already in market. The *Elko Independent* says: "A decoction of white Sage will accomplish more in restoring bald heads, fastening falling hair and renovating and giving healthy action to the scalp than a whole store of the usual remedies advertised for that purpose. Hundreds now in Nevada can testify to this fact, and a trial will convince any doubting Joseph that what we say of it in this respect will be borne out by results, if he will give it a fair trial." If such is the case, the Doctor will reap a rich harvest, for no other city can boast of as many bald-headed people as San Francisco. The medicine can be obtained from every druggist. None genuine without the signature of L. TERRY, M. D., on the outside of the wrapper. HEATH FIELD, BOGEL & Co., General Agents. Sole Distiller, Dr L. Terry, Elko, Nevada.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRAND EXCURSION
....OF THE....
Emmet Guard,
CAPTAIN ROBERT CLEARY,
....TO....
Live Oak Park, San Jose,
ON SUNDAY, APRIL 19TH,

FROM MARKET STREET DEPOT, LEAVING AT 9½ A. M. sharp, arriving at San Jose at 12 M.; leaving San Jose at 5½ P. M., sharp.
Tickets for sale at C. Desmond's, Hatter, under the Grand Hotel, and at the Collection Office of R. Cleary, Room 6, 236 Montgomery street, and the Armory of the Company, Irish-American Hall, Howard street.
Tickets, $1 50 for the round trip.
Blythe's Band is engaged. ap21td

FOURTH ANNUAL
EXCURSION
....OF THE....
HIBERNIA RIFLES,
....TO....
San Rafael,

SUNDAY, APRIL 26, 1874.

The RIFLES have chartered the commodious steamer CONTRA COSTA, and secured ample Railroad Accommodation for their guests on this occasion.
The Boat will leave Davis street Wharf, near Broadway, at Ten o'clock A. M., and return to the city at Seven P. M., thus affording a rare chance to parties who desire to visit the most beautiful Summer Resort on the Pacific Coast.
Only a limited number of Tickets issued.
ALPER'S FULL BAND accompanies the Excursion.

TICKETS.....ONE DOLLAR.
Children.....50 Cents.
(For the Round Trip.) ap11td

PRINTING
OF ALL KINDS
Executed at the Office of the
IRISH NATIONALIST,
At the Lowest Rates.

Book-Binding,
IN ALL STYLES,
AND AT
VERY REASONABLE PRICES.

BIBLES, MAGAZINES, &c.,
Bound at the Shortest Notice.

ORDERS FROM THE COUNTRY
Promptly Attended to.

J. M. BRYAN,
—DEALER IN—
Stoves, Ranges and Tinware,
LEAD AND COPPER WORKER,
Manufacturer of
HYDRAULIC & ARTESIAN WELL PIPE, &c.
130 Third Street,
Between Mission and Howard, SAN FRANCISCO.
JOB WORK of all kinds done in the best possible manner. Particular attention paid to Hotel and Restaurant work. Water piping laid and Plumbing work done. Leaky Roofs repaired and smoky Chimneys cured.
Don't forget the number,
130 THIRD STREET. 130
mh7tf

Hugh O'Connor,
504 MARKET STREET,
Importer of
PHILADELPHIA BOOT LEGS.
Boot Legs cut to order at short notice. Footing fronts and sole leather kept on hand. jly19-tf

New Advertisements.

MOUNTAIN & RAYE,
—DEALERS IN—
CARPETS, OIL-CLOTHS, WINDOW SHADES,
—AND—
Curtain Materials.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT.
No. 718 MARKET STREET,
A few doors west of Kearny.....SAN FRANCISCO.
ap11tf

IMPORTATION DIRECT.
M. SHORT,
PIONEER TAILOR,
Commercial Street - - - Corner of Leidesdorff.
☞ The FINEST GOODS ever introduced into this market, including
MELTONS, CAMBRIDGE,
CHEVIOTS, NAPIER,
OXFORD, WITNEYS,
RAGLANS, WEST TWILLS,
Etc....Etc....Etc.
....ALSO....
A Large Assortment of Genuine Irish Friezes.
Being the NEWEST FASHIONS, both in material and colors, which he now offers at prices which Cannot be touched by any other house in the City.
An inspection of
THIS SPLENDID STOCK
Is respectfully invited. A perfect fit guaranteed.
Remember my Prices to Order are—
Pants.....$ 6 00
Business Suits.....25 00
Beaver Suits.....35 00
Finest French Beaver Suits.....50 00
M. SHORT,
527 Commercial St.....San Francisco.
ap11tf

C. DESMOND

PRACTICAL HATTER,
NO. 5 NEW MONTGOMERY STREET,
GRAND HOTEL BUILDING,
IS SELLING OFF HIS LARGE AND VARIED STOCK of Hats and Caps at less than half its value, in order to make room for a large invoice now in transit. Those goods
WILL AND MUST BE SOLD.
So bargains may be expected. You can assure yourself of the truth of this statement by a personal examination. The stock embraces every variety, from the FINEST HAT to a 25 cent CAP.
All who have dealt with Desmond will vouch that
If you a shapely hat would wear,
And one that will endure,
Just go to Desmond's store, and there
You can be suited, sure.
C. DESMOND,
5 New Montgomery street, under the Grand Hotel.
[mh14tf]

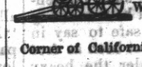
WM. J. BLYTHE,

Band Master 3d Irish Regiment, N. G. C.
RESIDENCE—283 Stevenson street.—PLACE OF BUSINESS—At P. J. Tannian's, cor. Stevenson and Third Sts. Orders from the country promptly attended to.
[mh21-tf]

MATTHEW O'BRIEN,
PRACTICAL PLUMBER,
GAS AND STEAM FITTER,
No. 1136 Market street.....Opposite Sixth
SAN FRANCISCO.
☞ All work warranted. Jobbing promptly attended to. [mh21-tf

DONOHUE & CO.,
Horse Shoers,
NO. 8 EVERETT STREET,
Near Th'rd Street.....SAN FRANCISCO.
Horse Shoeing Done with Neatness and Dispatch.
mh14tf

WAGON AND CARRIAGE MAKERS.

Jackson Michigan Wagon.

The largest assortment on this coast now in store and for sale very low—all Wagons warranted for two years.
J. D. ARTHUR & SON.
Corner of California and Davis Streets, San Francisco.
jy4-tf

Z. H. CUNNINGHAM. G. W. PARKER.
CUNNINGHAM & PARKER,
BLACKSMITHS, CARRIAGE AND WAGON MAKERS.
JOBBING of every description executed with dispatch in a workmanlike manner.
Nos. 654, 656 & 658 Howard st., near Third, San Francisco
jy4-tf

SAN RAFAEL.
Livery and Sale Stables,
FOURTH STREET, SAN RAFAEL.
M. GILLIGAN, - - Proprietor.
Saddle Horses, Carriages and Buggies furnished at short notice and on reasonable terms. jly12-tf

FIRST-CLASS CARRIAGES
For Hire.
Richard Dowling.....Proprietor
Horses, Carriages, and Buggies for hire at the most reasonable rates.
No. 610 Howard street, between Second and New Montgomery, San Francisco. my24-tf

AMUSEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA THEATRE.
MR. JOHN McCULLOUGH.....Proprietor and Manager
MR. BARTON HILL.....Acting Manager
SECOND WEEK
Of the engagement of the Famous Comedian,
MR. JOHN T. RAYMOND,
FRIDAY EVENING.....APRIL 17th,
LAST NIGHT OF
THE WICKED WORLD!
To conclude with the famous comic drama of
THE TOODLES!
Saturday Afternoon, April 18th — WICKED WORLD MATINÉE.
Saturday Night—THE WICKED WORLD and ROBERT MACAIRE. Jacques Strop, John T Raymond; Robert MacAire, Barton Hill.
Monday Next—RIP VAN WINKLE.
In Preparation—EVERYBODY'S FRIEND, 100 YEARS OLD, and a dramatization of Mark Twain's latest satire, THE GILDED AGE.

PALACE AMPHITHEATRE,
Cor. New Montgomery and Mission sts.,
EVERY EVENING,
Also, Wednesday and Saturday Afternoons.
FIRST WEEK OF THE
Great Dockrill-Kenebel
PARISIAN
CIRCUS TROUPE!
—INCLUDING—
Mlle. Dockrill, the Equestrian Queen,
MONS. KENEBEL,
The only Grotesque who can make you laugh without saying a word.
MONS. DOCKRILL
Will introduce his Wonderful Horse,
ELLINGTON,
Supported by a Host of Stars and the
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THE IRISH NATIONALIST.

SAN FRANCISCO, APRIL 18, 1874.

THE GERALDINES.

BY THOMAS DAVIS.

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—'tis full a thousand years
Since, 'mid the Tuscan vineyards, bright flashed their battle-spears;
When Capet seized the crown of France, their iron shields were known,
And their sal re dint struck terror on the banks of the Garonne;
Across the downs of Hastings they spurred hard by William's side,
And the gray sands of Palestine with Moslem blood they dyed;
But never then, nor thence, till now, has falsehood or disgrace
Been seen to soil Fitzgerald's plume, or mantle in his face.

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—'tis true in Strongbow's van,
By lawless force, as conquerors, their Irish reign began;
And, O! through many a dark campaign they proved their prowess stern,
In Leinster's plains, and Munster's vales, on king, and chief, and kerne:
But noble was the cheer within the halls so rudely won,
And gen'rous was the steel-gloved hand that had such slaughter done;
How gay their laugh, how proud their mien, you'd ask no herald's sign—
Among a thousand you had known the princely Geraldine.

These Geraldines! these Geraldines!—not long our air they breath'd;
Not long they fed on venison, in Irish water seethed;
Not often had their children been by Irish mothers nursed,
When from their full and genial hearts an Irish feeling burst;
The English monarchs strove in vain, by law, and force, and bribe,
To win from Irish thoughts and ways this "more than Irish" tribe;
For still they clung to fosterage, to brehon, cloak, and bard;
What king dare say to Geraldine, "Your Irish wife discard?"

Ye Geraldines! ye Geraldines!—how royally ye reigned
O'er Desmond broad, and rich Kildare, and English arts disdained;
Your sword made knights, your banner waved, free was your bugle call
By Glyn's green slopes, and Dingle's tide, from Barrow's banks to Youghal.
What gorgeous shrines, what brehon lore, what minstrel feasts there were
In and around Maynooth's gray keep, and palace-filled Adare!
But not for rite or feast ye stay'd, when friend or kin were press'd;
And foemen fled, when "*Crom aboo*" bespoke your lance in rest.

Ye Geraldines! ye Geraldines!—since Silken Thomas flung
King Henry's sword on council board, the English thanes among,
Ye never ceased to battle brave against the English sway,
Though axe and brand and treachery your proudest cut away.
Of Desmond's blood, through woman's veins passed on th' exhausted tide;
His title lives—a Saxon churl usurps the lion's hide:
And, though Kildare tower haughtily, there's ruin at the root,
Else why, since Edward fell to earth, had such a tree no fruit?

True Geraldines! brave Geraldines!—as torrents mould the earth,
You channelled deep old Ireland's heart by constancy and worth:
When Ginkle 'leaguered Limerick, the Irish soldiers gazed
To see if in the setting sun dead Desmond's banner blazed!
And still it is the peasant's hope upon the Curragh's mere,
"They live, who'll see ten thousand men with good Lord Edward here"—
So let them dream till brighter days, when, not by Edward's shade,
But by some leader true as he, their lines shall be arrayed!

These Geraldines! these Geraldines!—rain wears away the rock,
And time may wear away the tribe that stood the battle's shock,
But ever, sure, while one is left of all that honored race,
In front of Ireland's chivalry is that Fitzgerald's place:
And, though the last were dead and gone, how many a field and town,
From Thomas Court to Abbeyfeale, would cherish their renown,
And men would say of valor's rise, or ancient power's decline,
"'Twill never soar, it never shone, as did the Geraldine."

The Geraldines! the Geraldines!—and are there any fears
Within the sons of conquerors for full a thousand years?
Can treason spring from out a soil bedewed with martyr's blood?
Or has th t grown a purling brook, which long rushed down a flood?—
By Desmond swept with sword and fire,—by clan and keep laid low,—
By Silken Thomas and his kin,—by sainted Edward! No!
The forms of centuries rise up, and in the Irish line
COMMAND THEIR SON TO TAKE THE POST THAT FITS THE GERALDINE!

THE Portland (Maine) *Press* says that five years ago a gentleman in that city scratched his name on a nickel cent and sent it on its travels. Eighteen months after this cent came into the possession of a Lowell acquaintance, who marked his name upon it. Two years later it turned up in Pennsylvania, and came into the hands of a former chum of the Portlander. Recognizing the name, he inscribed his also on the coin. One day last week the man who started the cent on its travels was making a purchase in a Lowell store, when the identical nickel which left his pocket five years ago was handed to him in change.

THE Tichborne jury have been hardly treated. They had been led to expect two guineas a day for their services through the long and tedious trial, but at the close of the trial they were handed checks for just 94 guineas apiece less than the implied contract guaranteed them; that is, they were paid only a guinea and a half a day. The checks were accepted under protest, and steps will be taken to secure the balance due.

Prince Bismarck's Taunts.

[From the London Spectator of the 14th ult.]

We observed only a fortnight ago, in speaking of Von Moltke's great speech, that there appeared to be something of meditated policy in the tone of ostentatious precaution against attack, and exaggerated apprehension of the danger of attack, which the German official speakers were introducing into their speeches The two utterances of Prince Bismarck's, which we have had within the last ten days, more than confirm the impression that this tone, whether from the motive we then suggested, or from any other, has at least been premeditated. In resisting the motion of the Alsatian Deputies for the repeal of the exceptional laws to which their province is subjected, Prince Bismarck took occasion to speak almost as scornfully of France—as he thinks. We do not in the least suppose that he spoke more scornfully than he thinks, perhaps even less so. For Prince Bismarck's chief skill in disguising his policy has generally consisted in the frankness with which he has avowed his feelings, a course which diplomatists have never been apt to interpret rightly, so accustomed are they to a different mode of procedure. And no doubt it is quite true that Prince Bismarck does not speak out without a purpose, though when he does speak out, he is apt to say what he means, calculating very sagaciously that that is the last thing diplomatists will give him credit for. He did not express his true feelings for Austria for a considerable time before he broke the old Bund. He did not express his true feelings for France while the struggle with Austria was stilll indeterminate. When he does express his feelings, they are apt to be his true feelings, because he knows that frankness is one of the best disguises a diplomatist can wear. But he says nothing at all, when he thinks it for any reason imprudent to say what he means. Hence we do not doubt that the taunts he has lately cast at France, first in addressing the Reichstag, and next in talking with the Hungarian interlocutor, Herr von Jokai, with whom he conversed so freely the other day, where the quite genuine expression of his feeling, though he calculated rightly, that the very candor with which he avowed it would puzzle statesmen, and probably mislead them as to his ultimate purpose. That he intended to irritate France we do not doubt at all; not, most likely, in the hope of provoking a speedy war, though it is very possible indeed that Prince Bismarck would not object to such an issue, if only the initiative were again taken by France, but certainly in the hope of exciting apprehension of war in Germany, and causing such signs of new irritation in France as, though such excitement may be steadily suppressed, would at least answer the purpose of keeping Germany anxious and alert, and indisposed to discuss with any eagerness questions of internal policy not very convenient to the Government. We suspect that Prince Bismarck regards foreign suspicion and foreign hostility towards Germany as, for the present, a great advantage to the cause of German unity und cohesion. He looks upon such hostility as a counter-irritant—as medical men regard blisters and mustard-plasters—likely to diminish interior inflammation. He thinks he can hardly, for the present, sow in Germany enough apprehension of foreign ill-will. His fight with the Pope is a policy of the same kind, only that there he hazards also serious dissensions within the Empire, in order to unite the great majority of the German people still more closely. With one great national foe and one great spiritual foe to fight, he thinks, no doubt, that Germany's two great dangers, political democracy and social communism, will not gain much ground against the infant Constitution;—so that Germany may be welded into something like solid political form, before any of the questions which most seriously divide German politicians and German Protestants grow into importance.

That is the view we are inclined to take of what would otherwise seem to be imprudent outbursts on the part of Prince Bismarck. For what can be apparently less like policy than for a conqueror who has gained all he wants to be constantly and publicly rubbing vitriol into the sores which war and conquest have made? One day for instance, we find him ridiculing the French Assembly and its President, M. Buffet, in the Reichstag, remarking that had the annexed Germans spoken as freely at Versailles as the annexed Alsatians spoke at Berlin, "M. Le President Buffet, in that peculiarly incisive style of his, would have put a stop to these perorations." Now, that is not the way in which statesmen usually speak of the great officials of neighboring countries. It would "mean" something if either Prince Bismarck or the Duc de Broglie went out of his way to attack the Speaker of the House of Commons, or the President of the Chamber of Deputies at Rome. And no doubt it meant something when Prince Bismarck spoke in the most taunting way of the theatrical, French style of Alsatian Deputies, and remarked casually to the Reichstag that it is the commonest thing in the world for a German to be moved to laughter by the performance of a French tragedy, even when acted by "the first heroes of the stage." The whole of that speech was one long mockery of France, of French impatience and irritation, and of the Alsatian indignation at being kept under by the heavy hand of Germany. It would not do, he said, to abolish the exceptional laws in Alsace,—indeed, he has since made them heavier—at a time when Alsatians were talking such nonsensical violence in Berlin. It might be safe to say at Berlin what it would not be safe to say in Strasburg. The Alsatians had not been as free for 200 years as they are now under the heavy yoke of Germany, and in two hundred years more they will be as thankful for their reconquest as they are now sullen under it,—a reassuring prophecy for mortals whose three-score years and ten are already perhaps more than half lived out.

Again, another day, Prince Bismarck burst out into what looked like an involuntary tirade against the French to his Hungarian interviewer, Herr von Jokai,—"Oh, those Frenchmen, those implacable savages! Just scratch the Parisian cook, tailor, or perruquier, and you will not be long in discovering the Red Indian underneath all his superficial gloss. No! we have to stand sentinel against the French, who are our mortal enemies, and we have no idea of involving ourselves in fresh troubles on our Eastern frontier likewise." And that day, too, he probably did not doubt that the remark, which was woven into the very web of his discourse of Germany's Eastern policy, would be carefully reported nor did he wish it to be suppressed. Evidently he loses no opportunity of saying what will alarm and irritate the French, sometimes in public, sometimes in those private-public discourses which exercise almost the same influence as official speeches. And the natural inference is either that he regards this ostentatious hostility of tone as for some reason politic, or that he is losing his statesmanlike sagacity, and becoming *tete exaltee* under the influence of unparalleled success. The last supposition is, of course, possible, for Prince Bismarck is not beyond mental weakness, and even the greatest minds have been inflated and overset by too great success. But we do not regard this as a probable explanation of Prince Bismarck's unusual and reiterated tirades against France. If that were the true explanation, we should in all probability see other signs of moral intoxication. We are strongly disposed, then to believe that the wish to keep up vigilance and alarm in Germany and hearty union amongst the Protestants, whom he probably rightly regards as the true core of the empire, is even more truly the explanation of his apparently excitable outbreaks against France, than any motive which has its end in French national action. But in addition to this, it is quite likely, we think, that he persuades himself that invective against France must have one of two effects. Either it must cow the French, who are, as he knows, usually a cautious and very nervous people;—or it must inflame them into one of their sudden spasms of passion; and he probably says to himself that either of these results would serve his purpose equally well. If they are cowed by hearing the great statesman who has compassed their downfall talking of them with such contemptuous disgust, he will by that means secure a respite from war without any danger that Germany will relapse into apathetic security. The tranquillity ensured by language so high and aggressive as his can never be regarded as more than an armed peace,—that armed peace which Count von Moltke said must last for fifty years at least. If, on the contrary, this language should provoke France into some new spasmodic outburst of wrath, then Prince Bismarck would get the opportunity that rumor says he is so anxiously waiting for, to secure Germany from her foe by a military dismemberment of France; and for this policy, too, he would have prepared Germany by the language he has so sedulously used against France. Thus, as we understand Prince Bismarck's very unusual regiment of blistering for the patient he has already so effectually bled, it is meant, in the first instance, to keep up in Germany the sense of danger and of vigilance which tends to distract the national attention from critical home questions; next to subdue and break the spirit of France by the evidence it gives of haughty contempt for French power and complete indifference to French feeling; or, lastly, if that should not be the effect, to accustom Europe and Germany to the idea that France is an intolerable neighbor, whose next attack upon Germany must be punished with something worse than fine and trivial rectifications of boundary,—by dismemberment on a large scale.

But while we can hold it quite likely that this is Prince Bismarck's deliberate policy and not in any way the result of the political intoxication of success, we cannot doubt that such a policy itself betrays something of that over confidence of purpose and dictatorial presumptuousness of feeling which is a much milder, because an intellectual, form of undue exaltation of mind. Deliberate scorn, publicly expressed, is a most dangerous political weapon, which hardly any man can use securely. It has a tendency to alarm and alienate other nations besides the object of it. There is a *solidarite* of feeling between nations on this head which it is impossible to destroy. No one can forget that though French vanity was ready to his hand, Prince Bismarck deliberately irritated it into the outbreak which led to the great victories of 1870. The ostentatious adoption of a similar policy a second time, and this time with so much greater a power at his disposal, will gradually alarm all Europe; and should the French show any kind of fortitude and patience under it, as it is reasonable after such a disaster to expect, it is more than probable, that they will be gaining and he will be losing allies, by every taunt which Prince Bismarck flings at them. We do not think Prince Bismarck is off his head. We think he is playing one of his old, deep, candid games. But we believe he is playing a very dangerous game, which he may be very likely indeed to find a losing one for German influence, and indeed one better calculated than any other he could adopt to win new friendships and allies for France. No European Power, however great can afford to fling about taunts as gratuitous as Prince Bismarck is now systematically discharging at the head of his humiliated neighbor.

"He Died from Worriement."

On the 17th of March, three years ago, I stood at the corner of a principal street and Canal Street, closely wedged against a lamp-post, by a dense mass of ladies from the "Emerald Isle" and their descendants, emblazoned in green silks, ribbons and neckties, while various societies were forming, with green sashes, old-fashioned stove-pipe hats, mounted upon fretted and foaming steeds, prancing to the tune of "St. Patrick's Day in the Morning," "Wearing of the Green," and "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Fully enjoying the good time our adopted citizens were having, I was seized with an impulse to joke, as a cavalcade of gray-headed old Irish marshals came galloping up and halted, and a ponderous, savage-looking old fellow dismounted to tighten a girth. "Sir," said I, "pardon me. Will you please to inform me which of those old gentlemen is St. Patrick amid your brilliant staff?"

The man stared at me, but I never moved a muscle.

"Sure, sir," he replied, "he is not there at all, at all. St. Patrick is dead."

"My dear friend," I said, evincing great sympathy, "I am very sorry to hear it. Pray, how long has he been dead?"

"Don't be bothering me," he said, pettishly; "do you take me for recorder of births and marriages?" as he saw a merry twinkle in the eyes of the crowd.

"But," persisted his tormentor, "do not leave me in the dark. You have kindly told me that he was dead. One more question. Please tell"—(here the old Irishman began climbing back into his saddle). "Hold!" I shouted; "what was the matter with him? Of what disease did dear old St. Patrick die?"

A broad laugh burst from the crowd, the band struck up, the procession began to move, the old man drove his spurs into his horse, and, by a skillful twist of the rein, jumped his old horse almost on top of me.

"By the hokey!" he cried, "do you see anything green?"

"Much," I replied, rather respectfully, as he waved a baton over his head, "very much like a green and white barber-pole."

"Well, he died—he died—he died from worriment, answering d—d ignorant, know-nothing questions." And smacking his horse a whack, he clattered to the head of his column, with a self-satisfied smile.—*N. O. Republican.*

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London Correspondence of the "Dublin Freeman."

The accuracy of the rumor, which you were among the earliest to publish, respecting Mr. Gladstone's contemplated retirement from the leadership of his party has been verified in several ways since the date of your announcement, and if further substantiation were needed, I myself have received positive confirmation, since the assemblage of Parliament. I have, moreover, received equally positive assurance that my statement that Mr. Gladstone purposed taking not only a rest, but a holiday tour on the Continent, was perfectly correct, and that this intention was the result of reiterated advice from his medical advisers. The circumstance that the right honorable gentleman has just let his house in Carlton House-terrace, for some months, may be taken as a further indication of the ex-Premier's intentions. The question, then, represents itself as to who shall take his place at the head of the party. You have already announced that a meeting was held on Saturday, for the purpose of arranging this matter, but beyond the fact of the meeting there is little of anything to chronicle. Two or three weeks ago I referred to the suggestion that the Marquis of Hartington, and Mr. Foster were pointed to, but I also gave the reasons why neither of these two members of the late Government could be depended on. Indeed the party are in an excessively awkward position, for neither Mr. Childers nor Mr. Goschin, nor Mr. Foster is regarded as competent, from a variety of reasons, to assume the leadership in Mr. Gladstone's absence. The question is now reduced to Lord Hartington alone; and nowithstanding the glaring objections to handing over the Liberal forces to the care of one so young and so wanting in the main attributes essential to the successful discharge of so onerous a task, it seems to be seasonable to anticipate that the problem will be solved in this manner. Of course the selection of a leader of this kind is but a temporary arrangement, and whoever accepts the position can only be regarded as Mr. Gladstone's lieutenant, or *locum tenens*; but still the disorganization of the Liberal party would appear to indicate the necessity of their being drawn together and recruited during the present session in a manner Lord Hartington can hardly hope, or be expected to apply to them.

On St. Patrick's Day, the 17th inst., a special concert is to be given in the St. James' Hall in celebration of the anniversary, and the list of artists will include Sims Reeves, Santley, Lewis Thomas, Edith Wynne, Sir Julius Benedict, and the members of the London Choral Union.

At Monday's sitting of the House of Commons a number of Parliamentary returns and other papers which were ordered during the last session were presented and ordered to lie on the table. Of these were the following:—A Return of the Cost of making the first Valuation of each County in England, on the motion of The O'Conor Don; a Return of the Amounts of each Revision of the Valuation of the Dublin, Wicklow and Wexford Railway, also by The O'Conor Don; a Return of all the Clergymen now in the Commission of the peace in Ireland—Mr. Callan; a Copy of all the Minutes of Proceedings, and of all the Correspondence of the Board of National Education in Ireland—Mr. Callan; Copies of two Orders in Council in reference to the Cattle Disease (Ireland) Act, issued during the recess; and a Copy of Proclamations issued by the Lord-Lieutenant and Lord Justices under the order of the Peace Preservation (Ireland) Act during the recess.

The Religious Riots in Bombay.

The Bombay papers of the 17th of February, received by the overland mail, contain long accounts of the riots. The excitement among the Mahommedans on the approach of the festival of the Mohurrum is always very great; but this year their passions appear to have been excited to a higher pitch than usual by the comments of one of their priests upon the publication by a Parsee of a Guzerathi translation of Washington Irving's "Life of Mahomet." Some expression in this work was held to be a deadly insult to the Prophet and all his followers; but when the author finding that he had given offence, offered to stop the sale and even take measures to recover the copies already sold, and a meeting of the leading members of the Mussulman community had expressed their satisfaction at this mode of settling the matter. it was generally supposed that the popular anger had been appeased. This hope, however, was fallacious, and a serious riot took place, which is thus described by the "Times of India": On Friday (Feb. 13th)—the Mussulman Sabbath—morning, just before the hour of forenoon prayers, a rush of desperadoes was made from the Juma Musjid, followed by an indiscriminate attack upon the Parsees wherever they could be found. Sticks and stones were freely employed. The "guebres" met in the streets received no mercy; and those who remained in their houses were followed up with fury. Great was the consternation, as may be supposed. Women and children fled; some to places where they could be protected; others, who were surprised at the last moment, only to the upper stories or roofs of their houses, where they remained, while the principal apartments were sacked. And the work of pillage was done with right good will. Articles of every kind that came to hand—furniture, clothes, etc.—were broken or torn and flung from the windows into the streets, where the work of destruction was made complete. Portable property of value was, of course, appropriated, a rough fighting for faith being still a rough, and holding loot legitimate even in a war of religion. The Albaig—a sort of Dhurrumsalla for Parsees—was the object of a ruthless attack, and a place of worship in the compound met with no mercy, as may be supposed. Howling and execrating as they dealt about destruction, the mob macadamized all it contained. The "sacred fire" was burning on the altar. It burned no more, and a clean sweep was made of all its belongings. We cannot here recite a fiftieth part of the details of plunder and outrage, but must be content to add that the police came at last, restored order, and apprehended upwards of sixty of the rioters, the majority with stolen property in their possession, who were taken before the magistrate in the course of the afternoon and remanded. There will be a great trial—a Mussulman Tower of Silence case—and it will be long before the excitement of Friday's proceedings can be expected to die away. On Saturday, when the work was done, proper precautions were taken. The police were on the alert, and the military authority was called upon for support. Troops are now warned for action at a moment's notice, and order, if again broken, can at any time be enforced. The rioters are found to be of the Soonee sect, the sect from which fanatics are mostly made, and they are said to consist mainly, if not entirely, of Arabs, Seedies, and Pathans. The rioting broke out again on Sunday, and twenty men were taken to the hospital, mostly with wounds inflicted by the police.

The Theatre Royal, Dublin.

[From the Dublin Shamrock.]

Saturday, 28th February, was a memorable date in the history of the Dublin Theatre Royal, and will be long an epoch in the local fortunes of the Drama. On that night the final performance under the proprietorship of Mr. John Harris took place, and when next the curtain rises on the stage at Hawkins-street it will be at the bidding of the Messrs. Gunn, the new owners It is appropriate to the subject and the occasion to notice shortly the progress of the stage in Dublin, with particular reference to the Theatre Royal and its vicissitudes.

Every reader of Gilbert's history knows that the first theatre erected in Dublin was in Werburgh street, in 1634, by John Ogilby. Shakespeare was dead nigh 20 years when the first temple was opened to Thespis upon Irish ground. Two centuries and a half ago the times were not favorable to public representations. The theatre was closed by order of the Lords Justices. Nearly thirty years afterwards the same Ogilby opened a second house in Smock Alley, now Essex street, where, in the beginning of the last century, a clever company entertained the lieges. In 1732 Madame Violante opened a sort of theatre in Fownes Court, In this establishment Peg Woffington, fair, frail, and a charming actress, made her *debut*. Smock Alley quarrelled with Madame Violante, and the result was the opening of a third theatre in Rainsford street. In May, 1733, the first stone of a new theatre was laid at the junction of Longford and Aungier streets, and the March following the house thus expeditiously prepared was opened. This rivalry stimulated the Smock Alley people. They pulled down the old edifice, and in seven months were playing in a brand new building. These were palmy days with Dublin playgoers. Three theatres were in full swing; actors as well graced as ever portrayed the age drew thronged audiences. Quin, the conqueror of Booth, Spranger Barry, Garrick's nearest rival, Giffard, the great David himself, and The Woffington, touched with their various arts the public mood. In 1756 Thomas Sheridan concluded a harassing connection with the Smock Alley Theatre, and two years after the Crow street Theatre was opened, with Spranger Barry as manager, He maintained a fierce competition with Mossop, manager of Smock Alley, who played a trump card in the engagement of the capable actor, Macklin, and, after seven years' struggle, beat Barry out of the field, and became possessor of both theatres. It was a Pyrrhic victory, for, before five years had elapsed, Mossop, totally ruined, gave up both theatres. "The History of the Theatre Royal," a valuable and interesting book, published by Ponsonby, of Grafton street, presents us at this point with a melancholy succession of managers entering on sanguine possession, and retiring more or less beggared by their perilous speculations. Dawson, Ryder, Daly, Crawford, Jones—all men of energy and tact—tried, one down the other come up, to wrestle with the evil fortune which seized the theatres of Dublin. Each after each they came to grief, their mishaps, however, being unequal in degree. Ryder became a broken bankrupt; Crawford, whose adversities were not without features of grotesque pathos, fell into the grasp of the sheriffs, and in 1790 Smock Alley ceased to exist as a theatre. Daly, after the expenditure of large sums, was obliged to part with the Fishamble street Music Hall, which was converted into a private theatre, under the management of Lord Westmeath and Frederick Jones.

In 1798 Jones, the associate of Lord Westmeath in his freak of the *grand monde*, took over the Crow street Theatre from Daly on exceedingly onerous terms. Jones's management was marked by an episode of note. In 1814 a piece called *The Forest of Bondy*, founded on the well-known story of the dog of Montargis, was to be produced on a command night. The proprietor of the trained Newfoundland who represented the famous canine of the tale, taking advantage of the crisis, "struck" for an advance of salary for his animal. Jones was stubborn in refusal; the dog's owner was as obstinate The manager attempted to substitute *The Miller and His Men*, but the disappointed audience insisted on the piece announced. Jones, a proud and surly person, would neither apologise nor explain, and so the public demolished the theatre, and were with difficulty persuaded from setting fire to the shell. Five years after a controversy between the unlucky Jones and a female singer provoked a second riot, still more disastrous to the management of the theatre than even the first. Poor Jones, who was thrown into prison for debt, having had to part his interest in Crow street to Mr. Henry Harris, of Covent Garden Theatre, the new patentee decided to open the house on another site, Crow street was closed from that day, it fell to wreck, and a medical school now stands on the spot. Smock Alley had been replaced by a Catholic church. The Molyneux Asylum is built on the site of Astley's Circus.

Mr. Henry Harris, having decided on some other site, choose Hawkins street. Here, on the 14th October, 1820, the first stone of the present Theatre Royal was laid, on ground which had previously been successively occupied by a meat market, by the Royal Dublin Society, and by the Mendicity Asylum. Mr. Beasley was the architect; the estimated cost of the new theatre was £50,000, part of which the patentee raised by the issue of fifty debentures of £50 each. From five to seven hundred persons were employed in the work, which was pushed on with such celerity as to be completed in a couple of months. Portion of the premises of the Dublin Society, as the front facing Hawkins street, was let stand; the portion newly-built measured an extent of 100 by 180 feet, the walls being 78 feet high, and the span of the roof 78 feet. Other dimensions of the theatre are—from curtain to front of centre box, 52ft. 6in.; across the pit, 45 feet; the stage, from the footlights to the back, 60 feet; breadth of stage, from wall to wall, 73 feet. For comparison sake, let it be stated that Drury Lane measures from curtain to front of centre box, 61 feet; across the pit, 50 ft. The stage at Hawkins street suffers little by contrast with the largest. It is spacious enough for all purposes of theatrical representation. The new theatre was opened on the 18th January, 1821, when the acting manager, Mr. Percy Farren, delivered an address by George Coleman the younger. The programme for the night included *The Comedy of Errors* and *The Sleep Walker*, each piece sustained by the members of a numerous and powerful company. From this night down to our day the record of the Theatre Royal marked with frequent vicissitudes, is for all a brilliant one. The great actors of the intervening time have made their bow to audiences within its walls, the most notable histrionic triumphs witnessed in Ireland have been achieved upon its boards, fortune has played such cantrips with the management as are unknown elsewhere in the country. The house commenced its career with an *eclat* unequalled by the Irish theatre before or since. A few months after its opening George IV., then on a visit to Ireland, was present at the performances. The treasury netted £600 that night. It would be "tedious as a twice-told tale," though not without a certain interest, to recapitulate the long roll of those who have succeeded as aspirants to fame and favor on the stage of this house. We can only enumerate the more eminent. In November, 1822, the celebrated Liston appeared. In December of the same year the religio-political disturbance known as the Bottle Riot occurred, when an attack with missiles was made by certain of the audience upon the Viceroy, the Marquis of Wellesley, who was obnoxious to the Orangemen. In October, 1823, gas was used in the theatre, and next year Macready appeared for the first time in Hawkins street, as *Virginius*. The season of 1824-5 was marked by the first appearance of John William Calcraft, Abbott makbott making his *debut* in Dublin the same night. Braham, Madame Vestris, Wallack, Miss Stephens, and Mrs. Paton a peared in this era. In 1825 the fashionables of Dublin agreed to devote Saturday night to the theatre. The compact has lost its force, but its tradition is still visible in the calibre of Saturday night audiences. It is a fact worthy of particular note that in 1826, Mr. Levy, the present popular musical director of the theatre, at the time a mere boy, organized the band. In 1827, Edmund Kean and T. P. Cooke appeared. The first Italian Opera Company appeared this year in Hawkins street. The singers who composed it are now forgotten names. Next year Charles Kean made his first appearance in Dublin, and achieved but a doubtful success. Before this the financial condition of the establishment had grown so bad that Mr. Harris let it to Mr. Bunn at £3,000 a year. Bunn succeeded no better than Harris, and Ducrow took the theatre for his equestrian exhibition. It was now given in hand to George Robbins to be sold. But the poet of auctioneers failed to dispose of it. In 1830 Mr. Calcraft became lessee of the theatre for seven years, at a rate of £2,000 a year, and £50 per annum for a house in the arcade. During the period for which he held it, extending over sixteen years, Mr. Calcraft hardly gained a shilling profit. He has been truly described as too much the servant of the public. Drama and opera, with gorgeous pantomime, and occasionable fancy balls the pit being boarded over for the company, eked out the term of Mr. Calcraft's energetic and intelligent lesseeship. The notable appearances during his occupation of the theatre were those of Mr. Charles Matthews, Ole Bull, the American Rice, the first Ethiopean Serenader, Brooke, Tyrone Power, Buckstone, Farren, Helen Faucit Balfe, Garcia, Grist, Mario, Lablache, Sheridan Knowles, Thalberg, Taglioni, Sims Reeves. But these illustrious names did not better the state of the manager. Neither the unparalelled combinations in opera nor the singing of Jenny Lind, when the pit was thronged at 12s. 6d. a seat, and the upper galleries choked at 5s., could arrest the end, which came in 1851, when Mr. John Harris, for some three years previously proprietor of the Queen's in Brunswick street, took the Theatre Royal.

Mr. Harris opened his new house on Boxing Night, 1851. He found the theatre under ejectment for nonpayment of rent, amounting to £1,200, which he was obliged to pay at once. It was otherwise in a wretched state. He laid out £3,000 in putting it in order. He produced a brilliant series of pieces—grave and gay—in exquisite style, and before the first year of his connection had expired set upon the stage a succession of Shakspearean Revivals on a scale of boldness, originality, and finish never before attempted, and not since excelled. Mr. Harris passed from success to success. The fortune which quickly fled from and mocked his predecessors seemed overcome by this new assailant. The catalogue of those who appeared on the boards of the Royal Theatre since it passed into Mr. Harris's hands exhausts every great professional name of our generation. The end of Mr. Harris's connection with the Theatre Royal was marked by the same exertion and largeness of spirit which marked its commencement. To the last the stamp of the man was upon the business of his hand. He has developed the æsthetic in his supporters by the manner of entertainment he provided; and, never looking to the sensational for success, he has the proud consciousness that nothing he has gained was got by sacrifice of the smallest propriety. For those professionally concerned with him may well congratulate themselves when they shall have to do with his like again.

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[From the Dublin Nation, Aug. 12th, 1843.]

"Ourselves Alone."

We publish the annexed extract from the old Dublin *Nation* as peculiarly applicable to the present state of Ireland; and when, we hope, the differences arising from religious opinions, so deservedly condemned by the distinguished author of the article (Thomas Davis), are dropping out of the National policy. The widely different tone of the *Nation* of thirty years ago to the paper which now bears that name would, irrespective of other claims, make the perusal interesting to everyone who has a memory or a knowledge of those stirring times:

"Ourselves alone!" Alas! that the sentiment should suggest gloomy as well as cheering considerations. Would that "ourselves *together*" were as familiar, as well recognized, and as true.

'Tis a proud consciousness—self-reliance. 'Tis a mighty faith; and, when it is the inspiration of great national undertakings, its auguary cannot deceive. But the conviction that Irish deliverance is not a work too great for Irish hands—and even though most men's hearts, and acts, and hopes, bear the stamp of such assurance—is somewhat chequered by the knowledge that it is by Irishmen, and Irishmen only, it is or can be delayed. They are, no doubt, but few; yet they are Irishmen.

This ill-omened exception consists of two classes. Both are influenced by fear, but fear leading to different actions, though tending finally to the same result. The one it prompts to skulk from good, while from the hearts of the other it evokes a daring in an evil cause too earnest and enthusiastic to be ranged below virtue.

Let us analyze the conduct and motives of both. The first—the dead things in a nation's life, like maggots that crawl and rot in the crannies of dry walls, rather than look for sustenance beyond—affect to worship freedom until their white hearts grow red, but the blush of manhood mantles no higher. They cannot utter the name of country, in the only sense that "country" has a meaning, without a terror that the fatal spell would exercise some omnipotent and all-devouring apparition. They would beg for liberty, but attune their mendicant prayers to the capricious ear of English *masterdom*. "You are right," say they, "your demands are just, honest and honorable; but oh! do not anger the English—see you provoke them not; for, if you do, we are a ruined people."

"Beware how you provoke England!" The cant of cowardice this. But call it an argument, or principle of action, and what subserviency will be too vile? Who can tell how far even the beggar's whimper of those very men may not provoke England? "Don't vex England—don't *rouse* England!" It would vex England—it would *rouse* England, if England dared, to check her avarice, to gainsay her behests, to question her supremacy, to arrest her robbery, or to ask her to relax to the least imaginable extent her tyrant hold in any spot of the universe where her money, her treachery, or her arms, have subjected men to her evil sway. Never yet did Ireland compel a concession, that it did not enrage England, even to pray for it. Never yet did any people, or any power, arrest the course of English plunder or English domination, that England did not vouchsafe to be vexed, roused—and, at last, silent. "Don't rouse England!" But let us pass from this truckling counsel, this slave's faith, and leave those who hold it to the ignominy of their contentment.

The other class is of higher mark. The fear of the men who compose it suggests manly resistance to a force far superior to their own. They apprehend that if Ireland stood alone—governed alone—fostered alone her own trade, cherished alone her own resources, and alone guarded her native honor—the Catholics would assume and exercise ascendancy. Against this supposed mischance to their faith and feelings, the young and manly blood of the Protestants curls into wrath. We will stake against it, say they, life, liberty, freedom and fatherland; for it would not be freedom where we would be ourselves slaves to a more powerful class, and that is not national independence where there is not equality for all men.

These are their motives, or they are hypocrites; this their purpose, or they are blustering liars. We do not suspect them to be either one or the other. Some there are among them, no doubt, whose religion is self—whose trade, a traffic upon ignorant bigotry. These men—selfish priests and grinding landlords—can turn the mistaken zeal and earnest courage of their followers into gold. But they form only an insignificant and worthless section, and would, of course, desert their infatuated dupes in the first moment of danger—we care to appeal neither to them nor against them.

But we feel it a task of honor to disabuse the young, and trusting, and disinterested of the Protestants of Ireland—those who are the victims of inflamed zeal, mistaken courage and ill-grounded alarms. Nothing but the false teachings of huxster priests, or the adhering leaven of old and bad prejudices, could keep them and the party we act with asunder; whose mutual liberties, if acting together, mutual trust and kindred courage would secure against the world. We have often appealed to their sense of self-interest. We have proved to them that bigotry, while it tended to keep the poor Protestants, as well as the poor Catholics, unfed, naked, houseless, unemployed, would go farther to damn their own souls in the end than all the imputed idolatry of Rome. Poor, denuded and deluded, with bare backs and empty bellies, which of them has not felt that it does him no good, relieves no want of his, gratifies no manly feeling, or satisfies no honest desires, to shout out with Gregg, "To hell with the Pope," or "No peace with Rome?"

But we will take higher ground. We will call in history, experience, the very events passing before our eyes, to prove that the fear of Catholic ascendancy is vain.

There is France, with her vast Catholic institutions, and all her laws based on Catholic models—with her king, her court, her nobility, all Catholic; and yet the Prime Minister is a Protestant.

There is Belgium, whose people are universally Catholic, and after they had shaken off the yoke of a foreign Protestant, selected a Protestant king, and at this hour give State sustainment to the Protestant Church.

There is the House of Austria, so proud and renowned, essentially Catholic, and governing a universally Catholic people, at this moment erecting a splendid Protestant Cathedral in Vienna.

Again, take any of the Hans towns, and we find Catholic Republicans and Protestant Republicans governing harmoniously together.

No, there is no danger of Catholic ascendancy. When religion ceases to be a spoil, there will be but one ascendancy—that of truth. No religion inculcates hate, and none but a fool or a scoundrel will hate in its name. The Catholics do not hate the Protestant religion, and yet, oh, God! what crimes have been committed in its name. But the Catholics distinguish between the spirit of religion and the motives of the men who converted it into an engine of hell.

Ask the Protestant, who has sorrowed with the Catholics—who has lived with them, toiled with them, and fed with them—whether he has heard the breath of suspicion of himself, or of hatred of his creed? Ask him whether he has not been trusted, followed, cherished and beloved by them? Ask him whether, at their worship or in merriment, words of pride or hatred against Protestants ever escaped them? He will answer you—"Never."

Upon what, then, is founded the fear of Catholic ascendancy? And, alas! what is the result of this fear? A degraded country—a beggared people—blighted glory—and a blackened fame! Protestants! — Protestant young men of Ireland, do not be duped any longer by the teaching of envious bigotry, by your own heated feelings, or a false courage. There is before you a high duty—a path leading to "glory without end"—follow it, share in it—do not let it be said that the great task was fulfilled without you. Protestants of Ireland, it can be so fulfilled.

The French steamer "Amerique," from New York for Havre, foundered between Brest and Havre April 16th. She left New York on April 4th and touched at Brest on April 14th. All the passengers were saved. The agents in New York of the General Transatlantic Steamship Company received a brief announcement of the loss. She was ten days out when the disaster occurred. The news of the safety of all the passengers and crew, with the exception of the second officer, gave general satisfaction to the inquirers. The loss of this fine ship, following so close on the loss of the "Europe," has created a great excitement in the city. The cargo of the "Amerique" is reported to be a total loss. It consisted of 40,000 bushels of wheat, 200 bales of cotton, 1,000 packages of hides, and other goods of miscellaneous character. The value of the "Amerique" is said to be 1,200,000 francs ($240,000), and she was insured for 400,000 francs ($80,000).

[From the Commercial Herald.

MARKET REPORT.

[For the week ending Thursday, April 16th.]

WHEAT—There is considerable interest felt regarding the opening price of the new crop in July and August. Offers of $1 60 are made and $1 65 asked. We are aware of one sale made of 100 tons, July delivery, at $1 75, and it is probable that many other purchases have been made within our range. The Grangers, through their resident agents, have chartered a score or more of ships for the summer trade, and they exhibit a bold and defiant attitude as to their future course of action respecting sales of their grain and the manner of its shipment. We foresee a brisk market, or rather a sharp competition among parties extensively engaged in this business, and we expect to witness the turning of some sharp corners during the summer and fall traffic. Grangers, like other men, are not infallible, and we are disposed to believe that they will buy and sell, and get gain wherever they find it most to their pecuniary advantage. They will not pin their faith exclusively to the skirts of any one man or firm, but will do their business in the open market, and with those who will cater most to their interests. Exports to the United Kingdom are continued and prices steady. Transactions for the week embrace the following in lots: 10,000 sks, $1 90; 5,000 sks, $1 92½; 10,000 sks, $1 95; 5,500 sks choice, $2 ₱ ctl, the market closing very firm. Liverpool quotations are higher than last week: for average 12s 6d@12s 9d; club, 12s 9d@13s 2d.

BARLEY—The receipts are light and the stock moderate. Holders firm. We note sales during the week, in lots, of 4,500 sks Coast Feed at $1 60@1 65; 2,500 sks do Brewing at $1 70; 5,000 sks bright Bay in lots at $1 80@1 85 ₱ ctl.

OATS—The receipts from Oregon continue liberal. The Oriflamme brought 1,800 sks. Sales include 2,000 sks light Californian at $1 55. Small sales of Oregon at $1 60@1 65 ₱ ctl.

CORN—Arrivals from the southern coast are more liberal, with sales in lots of 1,400 sks Yellow and White at $1 65@1 67½@1 70 ₱ ctl.

BEANS—We quote jobbing rates: Bayos, 2½@2¾c; Butter, 6@7c; Pea, 3½@3¾c; Small White, 4¾@4¾c; Pink and Red, 2½@2¾c.

POTATOES—Since our last the receipts have been light, and leading holders of Humboldt are firm at $1 90. It is true that a few weak holders have made some sales of ordinary quality at $1 70@1 75. Petaluma and Tomales may be quoted at $1 75@1 80 ₱ 100 lbs. New crop Potatoes are now arriving daily from the Mission, and selling in lots at 2@4c ₱ lb.

ONIONS—Supplies are very free, and prices have declined to $1 50@2 50 per 100 lbs, according to quality.

HAY—Choice Wheat has been sold at $20. Other kinds rule from $14 50 to $17 50 ₱ ton.

HIDES—The market is very firm at our quotations. A large proportion of the stock now arriving here is called Murrain, and not desirable for any purpose. We quote Dry Hides, 18½@18¾c; Wet Salted, 8¾@9c for usual selections.

TALLOW—The market is strong, with sales of 20,000 lbs crude at 7c; 12,000 lbs refined at 8¾c cash.

WOOL—Several additional purchasers on Eastern account have made their appearance, and the market may therefore be quoted very active. The arrivals from all points are light for the period, which no doubt is caused by late rains interfering with shearing. From the north there has yet been little or no supply, and but little can now be said concerning northern Wool. The southern steamers bring forward considerable parcels, which meet a fair market at 18@20c for best burry lots. Wool from the San Joaquin is better than the average receipts, and the impression prevails that the best clips from this section will this spring prove equal, if not superior, to the northern clip. The receipts of Wool the past week have aggregated about 300,000 lbs, chiefly from southern and middle districts of the State. The sales for the week aggregate nearly 400,000 lbs, including 61,000 lbs Spring clip, within the range of 21@25c, the latter for long clear staple; 70,000 lbs in lots, 19@23c; 250,000 lbs, chiefly for Eastern manufacturers, upon private terms. Recent advices from the East seem to be a little more favorable; in fact, the state of the market here seems to indicate an improvement. The range of the market, 17@25c. At auction, 60 bales Australian damaged sold at 28@32c. The steamship Tartar from Sydney brought us 186 bales Colonial Wools.

DAIRY PRODUCTS—Fresh California Roll Butter is coming in quite freely, and prices have been reduced to 23@26c, the latter being an extreme price for the best gilt-edged. California Cheese is in better supply, 15@16c; while the market is comparatively bare of Eastern, which has advanced to 16@20c. Fresh California Eggs are abundant at 22½@23c. We received 10,000 dozen Oregon Eggs by last steamer, which have been sold at about 20c ₱ doz. We have also large arrivals of Eastern Eggs by rail, say 30,000 dozen, within the week, and plenty more on the road. Sales are slow to effect at 17@18c ₱ dozen. Sale of 1 car-load, 12,000 dozen, at 17c.

POULTRY—The local market is well supplied at moderate prices. We quote: Hens and Roosters, $6 50@8 00; Broilers, $3 50@7 00; tame Ducks, $8 00@9 00 ₱ doz; tame Geese, $1 50@2 00 ₱ pair; Turkeys, live, plenty at 14@16c for Gobblers, and 17@19c ₱ lb for Hens; dressed do, 18@20c ₱ lb. Hare, $2 50@3 ₱ doz.

CATTLE—Beef of really choice quality is quite scarce and high, while inferior and poor is plenty and at low prices for the season. Slaughterer's prices are: Beef, ₱ quarter, first quality, 7@8c; second quality, 4@5c. Mutton plentiful, 5½@6c. Spring Lambs, 9@10c. Calves, a drug, market overstocked, 4@5c. Hogs are in fair supply with moderate demand for large and active demand for small. We quote live at 5½@6½c, the latter price for small, which are very scarce, and 8@8½c for dressed, the latter for choice small Hogs.

The Indian Famine.

In a recent official dispatch from Calcutta the English viceroy, after enumerating the efforts he had made, expressed himself confident of being fully able to cope with the famine. He craftily added: "Two persons have died of starvation." This, being the testimony of a lord, was, of course, eminently satisfactory to the intelligent British public. Nevertheless, not two, but thousands have died already of starvation, or of what is nearly identical—English protection and charity. Whatever food is being supplied by the Anglo-Indian government is distributed after the following fashion: the hungry native has first to make application for employment to the authorities; he or she is then set to shoveling earth or sand on the public works, and receives a pittance of money wherewith to purchase government rice. There is no food given without an equivalent in work; which, under some circumstances would be a very advisable system.

But delicate women and children are ill-fitted for these rude out-door occupations, which they have to perform rigorously before they get any food! Consequently the number of women and children "helped" by the government are being rapidly helped into their graves. Working under a fierce tropical sun, in the open country, where dysentery, cholera, rheumatism and low fevers abound, the faint and famished toilers are rapidly thinned out. The strongest man that labors thus all day for his bread receives in return the munificent sum of four and a quarter cents! The women and children are paid proportionately less. Now, the ration of rice for the daily consumption of a convict costs over six cents; hence the stoutest laborer, with his utmost effort, cannot earn more than two-thirds of a convict's food. The results may easily be foreseen, though it is not likely that the actual mortality caused by such iniquitous misgovernment will ever come to light.—[Irish World.

DOCTOR STIVERS, the City Physician, has been presented with a beautiful silver star, bearing the inscription, "Police Surgeon."

A SCHOONER from Tahiti arrived on Sunday, the 12th, with 175,000 oranges.

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PRICES Will Tell!

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11 Third Street,

SELLS MORE SHOES,

SELLS BETTER SHOES,

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SELLS THEM CHEAPER

Than Any Other Shoe Store on the Pacific Coast.

NO MATTER WHAT YOU WANT IN THE SHOE Line, NOLAN BROS. has it, from an Infant's Shoe to the MAMMOTH BOOT.

Closing out a job of fine Shoes, some fifty dozen pairs, full scolloped, high cut, for.....$1 75
They are considered cheap by prudent buyers at.... 2 50
800 Pairs Ladies' Balmorals reduced to..... 1 50
We have on hand 500 pairs of Ladies' French Kid Boots, which, for Durability, Style and Quality, cannot be excelled—
We have reduced them to.....$4 50
Former price..... 6 00
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Invite special attention to our immense stock of Men's Hand-sewed Boots, Congress Gaiters and Alexis, equal to any custom work.

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BOOTS AND SHOES,
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Men's Boots	from	$2 50	to $4 00
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Boys and Youth's Boots	from	1 50	to 3 50
Ladies' Gaiters	from	1 00	to 1 75
Misses' Gaiters	from	75	to 1 50
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Children's French Calf	from	1 25	to 1 50
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GRAND SHOW OF DRESS GOODS,

On Monday and Following Days.

RECEIVED AT THE PEOPLE'S PALACE:

13 Cases Chevron Melange. Colors Unrivalled.
10 Cases Grisailles. Beautiful Fabriques.
5 Cases Valencias. Very Superb.
7 Cases Armures. Produits Francais.
15 Cases Cilistriannes. Surpassingly Pretty.
8 Cases Velours Ottoman. Elegant and Effective.
7 Cases of those Very Pretty Silk and Wool Fabriques.
5 Cases Silver Gray Mixtures, surpassing Silk in their Wear, Effect, and Adaptation to the Climate.
8 Cases of English and French Black Goods. This addition makes our Mourning Department the Largest in the State.

One Special Line of 270 pieces Balmorals, every Shade, at 25 cents per yard.

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